LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1863.

WEEKLY JOURNAL. PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING eet, between Third and Fourth.

Subscription Prices—in Advance.—Daily Journal 101; Tri-Weekly Sc; Weekly, single copy; \$2 50—five oppies or more \$2; Evening Bulletink 6; if mailed \$5. \$6. Money sent in registered letters only at our risk. Adventising Rates—Invariably in Advance. Weekly Journal—each square (10 lines or loss),

NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. time paid for is printed after the name on each and thus every week subscribers can see when term of subscription expires. Timely attention is on the part of those desirous of renewing will nt much annoyance.

PAUL R. SHIPMAN. Editors.

AGENTS

KENTUCKY Versailles, y, Mt. Vernon. Caseyville. J. M. Lambdin, Hopkins ville, Harrodsburg.
Columbia.
on, Mayslick.
H. L. Givens, Lagrange.
on, Mayslick.
B. M. Chambers, Georgeserry's Station.
ler, Campbellswille.
Sam'l Ray, Jr., Tompkinswiller.

MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1863.

TER SPEAKERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES .- The Detroit Free Press, the very able organ of the Democracy of Mich-

There is some discussion in the papers re-There is some discussion in the papers respecting the selection of a Democratic candidate for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives. Among the rest, the Louisville Journal, the old Whig organ of Kentucky, suggests the name of the Hon. Mr. Mallory, of that State, who was a member of the last Congress, and has just been elected to the pext one.

to the next one.
Without wishing or intending to express a Without wishing or intending to express a choice, or to influence others in their preference for the Speakership, we like the political significance of the recommendation of the Kentucky journal, as it suggests a policy which ought to be wisely considered by all the opponents of the abolition policy of the administration. In the present condition of the country, the Border State Platform, by which we mean the platform of the Union men of the Border Stave States, looks to be the most feasible and practicable ground upon which the ble and practicable ground upon which the Democratic party of the country can unite, and restore peace, union, and the constitution to the country. It is plain to see that the Union men of the Border Slave States stand in the breach between the North and the South. They are equally opposed to abolition and se-cession, and they are, by the force both of principle and interest, in favor of the earliest possible peace consistent with the preservation of the Union and the constitution. And what is the Border State policy?

This question our Democratic contemporary answers by citing the opinions of Governor Bramlette and of several other public men of the Border States, with the following resolutions adopted unanimously by the Legislature of Kentucky at the session of 1862;

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of Kentucky, that the only hope for the restoration of the national Union is upon that great charter of our freedom, the Constitution of the United States. It cannot be accomplished in any other mode. The original State organizations, with all their just rights and powers under the Federal Constitution, must be preserved. Hence, Kentucky deplores and condemus, in this great struggle for constitutional liberty, all attempts to abolish or alter, in the Itats toward each other or the Federal government, and especially does she condemn, in inequalified terms, any effort to reduce any of the States to a colonial or territorial condi-Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion nial or territorial condi

Therefore be it further resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use all their power and influence to defeat all measures which may be presented to their body to destroy any of the States, or to deprive them of any of their just powers or rights under the established form of the national government.

Having made the citations we have men-

tioned, the Free Press adds: These sentiments pervade the great Union party, composed of both Democrats and Whigs, in Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Virginia. Cannot and ought not the patriotic opponents of the Summer-Whiting abolition policy to unite together on the basis of centiments and opinions like those published

To this interrogatory, we answer emphati cally: THEY CAN, AND THEY OUGHT TO. And we firmly believe that they will. We have never heretofore for a moment doubted this result; and certainly we cannot doubt it now when influential Democratic leaders in all quarters of the North are so directly confirming our cherished conviction. One thing at least is certain; and, though we have said it before, we will repeat it, for it cannot be uttered too frequently or too distinctly. Let the great conservative party of the country but unmistakably plant itself upon the Border State Platform in the Presidential canvass of next year, and the radi cal party will go down never to rise again, while the Union and the Constitution will rise never again to go down. And we great conservative party of the country will mistakably plant itself upon the Border

State Platform.

It would be chiefly as the promoter and harbinger of this result that we should hail with especial pleasure the selection of Mr. Mallory as the conservative candidate for the Speakership. Yet a fitter man in all other respects cannot be found in the conservative ranks of the House. His fitness as a whole is pre-eminent. We are not surprised that the suggestion of his name awakens a responsive echo in so many quarters of the North. The fact is unquestionably a very auspicious one.

We gave some facts and statements on Saturday as to the reported project of a rebel raid into Kentucky through Cumberland Gap and perhaps Pound Gap. Such a raid has long been expected both by our loval and our disloyal citizens to take place as soon as the two conditions of good roads and the desired maturity of the corn harvests should exist, These conditions now exist or will very soon. Of course it is our duty to be on the vigilant lookout for the dash of the foe. We hear of guerilla bands prowling and plundering in various counties of our State already, and these are not unlikely to be the forerunners of far

more formidable forces. We can at present see no possible room to doubt the speedy occurrence of an invasion in considerable force. Gen. Preston, it is known, has been for months at the head of quite a strong body of troops threatening us from near Abingdon. Those who know his military experience and character in the rebel Confederacy know that he is not an officer to threaten and not do his best to fulfil his threats. There is not a more gallant and dashing General than he in the rebel service, and he is strongly prompted to invade Kentucky and if possible sweep through it not only by the thought that it would secure to the rebel cause an immense advantage and to he covets, but by the consideration that in this State he had large possessions which he regards himself as having been despoiled of, and which he is burning to recover. We may be assured then that he will strike at the very first opportunity, and it is not easy to conceive that he can reasonably look for a better opportunity than he has now or will very shorthave. Gen. Burnside's army has moved far into Tennessee; the two Kentucky regiments guarding those sections of the State ugh which Gen. Preston would wish first pass are about to be disbanded on account the expiration of their term of enlistment; and hence this or a period very

close at hand would seem to be the very

It is therefore our duty to ourselves, as well | more than fifteen, with costs of suit.

time that Gen. P. would especially covet.

as to the holy cause to which we have deroted ourselves, to be prepared for danger We don't see, and we can't learn, what and

where Kentucky's defences are, though unestionably we should see and learn much if the emergency were to come. We hear of no adequate Federal forces starting up in the vicinities or sections where rebel depredations are committed and rushing to the rescue | the babies. r to vengeance, and the brave and patriotic Burnside, whose military rule embraces Kentucky, is, as we have said, hundreds of miles away and in a situation of such vast importance that he can divert no portion of his attention from what is immediately before him to what is going on in this State. All his great energies are undoubtedly taxed to the tmost where he is, and hence we must not t present look wholly to his guiding mind and the Army of the Ohio for safety. Would to God we had Gen. Rousseau now in our State at the head of 20,000 mounted infantry. But

mere regrets or anxious desires are useless We want the requisite physical force, and, if t is not now within reach, the high Powers to whom the guardianship of the Union beongs should look to the matter and act upon the matter. As to the nature of the measures which hould be taken, many can no doubt decide more wisely than we can. But let there be no reposing in false security-no attempting drive away danger by shutting our eyes. n times of peril, every man, instead of shuting both eyes, should prepare to shut one

while the other runs along the barrel of a good rifle. We should consider no portion of Kentucky secure. If John Morgan with four thousand men could dash through a large part of Kentucky, through the whole length of Indiana, and through the whole extent of and towns in mortal fear, and at length reach- ergy. ing the Ohio river to be driven back only by the half-accidental presence of Federal gunboats, our people can judge what part or whether any part of our State would be safe Gen. Preston, a far abler commander than Morgan and at the head of a far larger force than Morgan, were to rush among us upon an errand of conquest and destruction. As for ouisville, she needs the home troops which she had for a few brief days and the fortifications that she never had. The neglect to provide better for the defence of a city so exposed as this, and so important to the government in a strategic view as this, is one of the most extraordinary of all the military phenomena of

Since writing the article above, we have een glad to learn that Gen. Burnside, when he went to Tennessee, left here a sufficient number of veteran troops to render the body of Kentucky secure against any force that General Preston or any other Confederate General is at present likely to be able to bring into the State. Our apprehensions are in a great measure allayed, but we will not suppress what we have written, for it perhaps suggests some considerations which the authorities and people would do well to keep in

these most extraordinary times.

It is rumored among politicians in Richmond that Robert M. T. Hunter will be sent to Mexico as the representative of the Southern Confederacy, in order to prepare the way for an offensive and defensive alliance between the Emperor of that country and the government of Richmond. It is said that this gentleman has received instructions for the nmediate recognition of the future Emperor of Mexico, in return for which it is hoped his Majesty will be led to recognize the Southern Confederacy.

It would certainly be a good joke if the rebel Confederacy, unrecognized itself by any Power on earth, were to undertake to set up the business of recognition. But the rumor given above isn't unlikely.

er, highly patriotic because, on being drafted, he instructed his banker to give \$5,000 for a substitute. There was more vanity than patriotism in the matter. If he wanted to serve his country he might have given \$300 for a substitute and expended the remaining part of his \$5,000 in hiring twelve or fifteen volunteers. He might have reflected that a man who needs the inducement of \$5,000 to become a substitute isn't likely to do any fighting worth a fiftieth part of the money. We think that such a one would be likely to run away

after pocketing the cash. Ber It is a fact that the leaders of the rebellion have actually appointed a commission in East Tennessee to accompany the agents of the conscription and examine the women to ascertain whether they are not men in disguise. A commission should be appointed to cut open the paunches of such scoundrels and examine their entrails to see whether they

have the forms of men inside as well as outside. It is said that Edward Lloyd, a wealthy Welshman, well known on the London stock exchange, blew his brains out in despair at losses by the Confederate loan. We don't berebel loan, he may have shattered his skull with a pistol, but he didn't blow out a parti-

cle of brains.

A notorious Mississippi guerilla, Col. Amos R. Johnson, has been appointed to the command of such members of John Morgan's old division as are out of the penitentiary. Little did the prophet Amos dream of ever having a horse-thief for a namesake.

THE ELECTION.—The vote polled Saturday was very light. The returns show a majority of four to one for the ordinance to loan the credit of Louisville to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for six hundred thousand

ROS A letter-writer denies that Gen. Rose crans swears. Certainly that gallant officer never swears profanely, but we guess, that, when he knows a man to be a damned "scoun-

drel, he doesn't long hesitate to say so." PRISONERS ARRIVED .- One hundred and thirty-six prisoners of war arrived on the Nashville train Saturday. They were sent to the Military Prison in this city, and are from

The steamer Gertrude in her passage from New York captured a rebel steamer from Havana for Mobile with a valuable cargo and

took her to New Orleans.

Our fellows were after Mosby, the guerilla, a long time. But they have at last run him into the ground.

We publish below two important sections of the game law. It behooves sportsmen, keepers of game depots and restaurants to beware of violating this act, as we understand an association of sportsmen is in contemplation for the purpose of raising and keeping a sufficient fund to be used in the vigorous prosecution of all offenders: AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF SMALL BIRDS

AND OTHER GAME. 22. That it shall be unlawful, on the lands of nother person, at any time after the first day f March, and before the first day of October, of each year, to catch, kill, or in any manner lestroy, or pursue with such intent, any quail, partridge, or pheasant, or at any time after the first day of May, and before the fifteenth day of September, of each year, to catch, kill, destroy, or pursue any wild goose, wood duck, teal, or other wild duck; or at any time after the first days that have time after the first days the second s any time after the first day of January, and before the first day of June, of each year, to ocatch kill, destroy, or pursue any woodcock, or to have in possession, or to expose for sale any of the birds or game mentioned in this act during the time that the killing of the same is prohibited: Provided, That nothing n this act shall prevent the killing at any ime of birds of prey, crows, or blackbirds. §4. That any persons violating the forego

PARAGRAPHS-ORIGINAL AND SELECTED. 'Tis said that figures can't lie, but figures of speech seldom do anything else.

A fellow's eye may be cowardly when his nose is pugnacious. A thrifty husband cradles his wheat or cribs

his corn while the thrifty wife cribs or cradles "What o'clock is it?" "I don't know, but

'tis only a question of time." Never travel to escape the sorrows of a great ereavement. Familiar objects may keep them present with us for a time, but nothing multiplies them like absence.

More beautiful than Apollo is the soldier, ying face forward on the battle-field, grimed with powder and smeared with blood, if for a sacred cause he dared to die.

The sword cuts through the dense forest and the tangled undergrowth a highway for the Prince of Peace. It is always right to make the best of a bad

on, but not to put ourselves in a bad position because we can make the best of it. No punishment is too severe for him who oots up a thrill and plants in its place only a

Sorrow is a kind of rust of the soul which every new idea contributes in its passage to scour away. It is the putrefaction of stagnant life, and is remedied by exercise and mo-

If the wicked flourish, and you suffer, he not discouraged. Perhaps they are fatted for destruction, and you dieted for health.

Anything may become nature to man. The rare thing is to find a nature that is truly nat-

He that has no friend and no enemy is one thio, putting all the Indiana and Ohio cities of the vulgar, without talents, powers, or en-

> ward: and merit without modesty is insolent. Money and time are life's heaviest burdens; the unhappiest of mortals are those who have more of either than they know how to use. A weak mind sinks under prosperity as well

Mere bashfulness without merit is awk-

as under adversity. A strong and deep mind has two highest tides-when the moon is at the full and when there is no moon. It is often better to have a great deal of harm happen to one than a little; a great deal

may rouse you to remove what a little will

only accustom you to endure. God needs be surelier God to bear with us than even to have made us. Those smile but sadly who have no face in

all the world to smile back to them. To determine what is chiefly useful to man, it is probably necessary first to determine the

use of man himself. In private places, among sordid objects, an act of truth or heroism seems at once to draw to itself the sky as its temple, the sun as its

To think is not merely to have ideas-to be the theatre across which images and emotions are marched, but to sit in the midst as master

of one's conceptions. Not only commission makes a sin. A man is guilty of all the sins he hates not. Listen to every zephyr for some reproof; it is surely there, and he is unfortunate who

does not hear it. A charitable untruth and an uncharitable truth are both to be carefully avoided. There are some faults slight in the sight of

love, some errors slight in the estimate of wisdom; but truth forgives no insult and endures The religious mercenary essays to be a

heavenly broker and to speculate in celestial stocks. Weo distressed when they were living. We may

make music on a tombstone when we made dissonance in the life. Many a one no more thinks of carrying his religious faith into his counting-house than of

wearing a life-preserver in his parlor. Upon the supposition that heaven is some

studied with a telescope. If our eyes were open, we should see that this globe is but an egg, that what we call time is but the incubation of eternity, and that what we call mystery is but the motherliness and patient brooding of celestial love." He is the man of power who controls the storms of his mind and turns to good account

the worst accidents of his fortune. A smile is ever the most bright and beautiful with a tear upon it. What is the dawn without its dew?

Age increases a prude's pitiless modesty. Her dress in front is never thick enough and never rises high enough. She multiplies hooks and pins where nobody thinks of looking.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Thestay says that the recent fight between the Federal forces under General Averill and the rebels under Jones, in the Kanawha Valley, is represented as very severe. Parties just arrived lieve a word of it. If Mr. Lloyd dabbled in the at Wheeling from the scene of action make the

following statement: Averill, with from 2,000 to 3,000 men, attacked Jones's forces near White Sulphur, and. after a hotly contested fight, Averill ran out of ammunition, and was compelled to fall

The Federal loss is put down at from 200 to 300, and that of the Confederates at about the same figure. Captain William Parker, of the Eighth Virginia, was shot from his horse and seriously if not fatally wounded. Maj. M'Nulof the Second Virginia, was seriously wounded. Lieutenant French, of company E. Second Virginia, was shot through the knee. Capt. Ewing (artillery) was shot through the

The Fourteenth Pennsylvania suffered a heavy loss, as it was exposed to the hottest of the battle. Colonel Schoolmaker was

killed. Averill captured the Highland county court, which was in session at the time, and destroy-

ed the saltpetre works. It is thought Jones intends making a raid into Kanawha Valley. He has been heavily reinforced, and his command now numbers

seven to eight thousand.

The government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free," said Mr. Lincoln. "A Union between free States and slave States is impossible," responded Jeff Davis. Now rebs, if we put down all such of our fellows as think with Old Abe and you put down all such of yours as think with Old Jeff, no doubt we and you will be able to get along very well together again. Let's try it.

upon the Journal. Margaret Fuller records that, while she was gazing at Niagara from Table Rock, a fellow came up to take his first look at the great cataract, and, after gazing at it a moment with an air as if thinking how he could best "appropriate it to his own use," spat into it. That was probably our correspondent.

The rebel notes are worth but six and a quarter cents to the dollar. Colonel Memminger, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, proposes to remedy their worthlessness by doubling their quantity. Then they will be worth three and an eighth cents to the dollar. What a wondrous financial head the rebel

Let the Federal armies succeed in the attles now evidently pending, and nothing will be left of the rebellion but the bleeding, orn-out spider-legs of the mangled taran-

There's talk of Gen. Butler's being military commander of Charleston after her capture. She thinks that this would be worse TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1863,

MOBILE.-We have reason to know, that, according to the present programme, Mobile is to be speedily attacked or at least invested. We attach no importance to the telegraphic rumor that the enterprise has been abandoned. The centure of it would be an immense advantage to the Federal cause and a terrible blow to the rebel Confederacy. It would give the navigation of the Alabama river to our forces all the way up to Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, and, in conjunction with the advance of Rosecrans and Burnside to or toward the same point, place within our allpowerful grasp the very heart and all the other vital organs of the rebellion. The taking of Mobile is in itself of far greater importace than that of Charleston. But the taking of Mobile, like that of

Charleston, is difficult. It is extremely difficult. The city is tremendously protected against attacks both by water and land. Its land or rear defences consist of several series of the strongest fortifications, series within series, several miles in extent, all earth-works like those which have proved so nearly invulnerable upon Morris Island, all constructed upon the most approved principles of military ogineering, and all mounted with artillery of the most effective character. The water or front defences consist of powerful forts and numerous batteries mounted with some of the heaviest cannon used in the South during the war, and all sorts of harbor obstructions the most formidable and perilous. The military men in Mobile believe that no fleet in the world could run the gauntlet of the approaches to their harbor.

Thus the undertaking upon which our land and naval forces are about to enter at Mobile is a stupendous one. We assume that a favorable result is certain, but we do not expect it to occur speedily. Ideas of dashing precipitately and madly upon such land and water defences as the experiences of this war have taught the rebels to establish have been exploded at pretty serious cost to us. Of course Mobile, having long been in expectation of the trial to which she is to be subjected, has made preparation for it by the utmost possible accumulation of provisions and ammunition.

The Louisville Journal is showing what is very marvellous, indeed, that the Democrat held that the President has a right to arrest men and hold them too. The Democrat does not deny the right now; nor do we hold that any man has a right to exhort men to disolve love results to exhort men to disolve love results. bey law or resist its authority.

The point now before this country is the enermous abuse of this power of arrest, and the abuse of the power to interfere with the

freedom of speech and of the press.

Lou. Democrat. In other words, the Editor of the Democrat maintains, that, in carrying out a system of military arrests in the States of the North, the President has not violated the constitution, but has simply abused his constitutional power. Our neighbor concedes the right, objecting merely that it has not been exercised with due moderation. Such is indeed the position he asserted in the early part of last year, with the simple difference that he then made no objection to the manner in which the power had been exercised, though the system of military arrests in the North was then in the full tide of execution, upwards of a score of Northern citizens being confined in a single military fort of the Government. Our neighbor has since found reason to complain of the manner in which the power has been exercised, but he still asserts the lawfulness of the power. He objects that the right has been exercised immoderately, but he as fully as ever concedes the existence of the right. Such is his present position as defined by himself. We several days ago called this position "the other face" of our neighbor; but it turns out that the po sition is his true and only face! We humbly

ask his pardon. It is hardly necessary for us to show that our neighbor's position as thus defined is essentially the position of Mr. Lincoln and of his thorough-going supporters, for every well-informed and discerning reader distant star, divine revelation would be best | will at once recognize the fact, and, moreover, we have repeatedly set it forth heretofore; yet

we will briefly set it forth again. The position of our neighbor is the exact position which Mr. Lincoln in his response to the Albany Meeting asserted against the position of the meeting. Touching this point,

the meeting declared: We demand that the administration shall be true to the constitution; shall recognize and maintain the rights of the States and the liberties of the citizen; shall everywhere, out-side of the lines of necessary military occupa-tion and the scenes of insurrection, exet all its powers to maintain the supremacy of the

vil over military law. Touching the same point, the meeting fur-

That, in the election of Governor Seymour, That, in the election of Governor Seymour, the people of this State, by an emphatic majority, declared their condemnation of the system of arbitrary arrests and their determination to stand by the Constitution. That the revival of this lawless system can have but one result: to divide and distract the North, and destroy its confidence in the purposes of the administration. That we deprate it as an element of confision at home of cate it as an element of confusion at home, of weakness to our armies in the field, and as calculated to lower the estimate of American character and magnify the apparent peril of

our cause abroad. Such is the position of the conservatives of the country. They condemn military arrests in States beyond the theatre of war as not merely an abuse of power but as an usurpation of power. They deny altogether the right asserted in the case. The same position is declared in equivalent terms in the platform of the Union party of Kentucky.

This position Mr. Lincoln in his response to the Albany Meeting thus opposes: By the third resolution the meeting indiate their opinion that military arrests may be constitutional in localities where rebellion ac-ually exists, but that such arrests are unconstitutional in localities where rebellion or insurrection does not actually exist. They in-sist that such arrests shall not be made "out-side of the lines of necessary military occupa-tion, and the scenes of insurrection." Ins-

much, however, as the constitution itself makes no such distinction, I am unable to believe that there is any such constitutional distinction. I concede that the class of arrests complained of can be constitutional only when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require them; and I insist that in such cases they are constitutional wherever the public safety does constitutional wherever the public safety does require them; as well in places to which they may prevent the rebellion extending as in those where it may be already prevailing; as well where they may restrain mischievous in-terference with the raising and supplying of armies to suppress the rebellion, as where the rebellion may actually be; as well where they may restrain the enticing men out of the army, as where they would prevent mutiny the army; equally constitutional at all aces where they will conduce to the public ety, as against the dangers of rebell

That is to say, Mr. Lincoln asserts that he as commander-in-chief of the army and navy has a right to arrest men and hold them too' all parts of the country alike. And to this ertion our neighbor of the Democrat subcribes. And yet our neighbor of the Democrat pretends to be a conservative, and, falsely imputing the very position he himself holds eyes in holy horror at the radicalism of His Excellency! We have all heard of the kettle calling the porridge-pot black, but here is a kettle that ejects the same malicious imputation toward the snowy goblet. Surely this kettle must be a little cracked.

A rebel needn't be ashamed of inability to pay his debts. What he calls his "country" is hopelessly insolvent, and what right has he to be better off than his country? It is suggested that after Gen. Gil-

to substitute the Parrot in place of the Eagle as the National Bird. The whiskey that is drunk generally turns out to be a spewrious article.

ore's operations at Charleston, it will be well

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1863.

SOMETHING ABOUT ARTILLERY .- The use of eavy guns of great calibre to batter in breach valls of forts at long range is one of the results of the present war. Much stress is laid upon it, and some writers in popular magaines go so far as to say that a single iron. clad could take New York with its present efences. Now this, to an ordinary thinker, is simply absurd; for while there is a limit to the weight of guns an iron-clad can carry, and a limit to the thickness of her iron plating, there is none to the weight of the guns and projectiles we can mount in our forts: none to the thickness of plating which we can use upon walls on land. The walls of both Forts Sumpter and Pulaski are of brick, and it is by no means certain that two hundred pounder Parrotts would have the same effect upon the immense blocks of granite of which the fort in Hampton Roads is being constructed as they have had upon the bricks of Sumpter and Pulaski. It may be interesting to describe the pro-

cess of casting one of the two or three hun-

dred pounder Parrotts used by Gen. Gilmore,

or the fifteen inch guns we are mounting on 'our seacoast forts. They are cast hollow by a process invented by Captain Rodman, of the Ordnance Bureau, and now generally used for all very heavy artillery. This method of casting gives a crust to the inside of the gun, and makes the strength perhaps double of that of guns bored out by the old process. The plan is to cool the gun from the inside by making the mould with a hollow core, the core forming the bore of the gun. Into and down this hollow core a tube is passed, which carries a stream of cold water to the bottom of the core, and during the cooling of the immense mass of iron which it takes to make a fifteen inch gun, this stream is kept flowing to the bottom of the core, and after it is heated by contact with the metal it flows out at the top. At the same time a fire is kept up outside of the gun mouldwhich prevents that side from cooling rapidily. The effect is that the thin tube of iron next the cone is first cooled; it contracts on the cone like the tire of a wheel around the felloes: then the next tube of iron to this becomes cooled, and contracts on the first-if we can fancy the whole gun composed of tubes around each other-a third is cooled and contracted. and so on the whole gun becomes cooled in such order as to give all the iron its maximum strength. Any one can see how much better this mode of cooling must be than to have the whole mass a solid lump cooled from the outside where the first part cooled contracts upon the part still melted, and when the parts or successive inner tubes in cooling have to adhere to the outer or larger tubes around them, and thus in becoming attached to a larger surface than their own, the particles of cooling iron are separated instead of being pressed to gether as in the Rodman process.

The fifteen inch guns now in use are shaped something like a huge soda-bottle-weight about fifty thousand pounds; the solid shot weighs nearly five hundred pounds; the shells about three hundred and fifty. They are mounted on iron carriages, and eight men can work them when mounted on shore. In the monitors they are worked by machinery, the gun turning with the turret, and being aimed not by a line marked on the gun, but by a small tube with cross hair-sights, which is bored through the turret in a vertical plane exactly parallel to the vertical planes of the gun as it is fixed on the floor of the turret, so that when the cross hairs of this little tube are simed at an object the gun is aimed side by side with them, just as when one barrel of a double barrelled gun is aimed at an object, the other is aimed at a point adjoining; so Donkey engine turns the turret at it.

The powder now used for very heavy guns is also a curiosity, and for which we are indebted to Captain Rodman. The grains are about as large as hazle or hickory nuts, irregular in shape like little pieces of chalk, but as bard as the stone of a date. This powder burns slowly and is very strong, without the tendency to burst the gun, which fine and quick powder would have. A very extended notice might be written about heavy artillery, on which subject many books have been writ ten, but enough has been said to show the resson why it is that brick walls can be crumbled at a mile and a half off now, when in former sieges the breaching batteries had to be established just on the other side of the ditch when the fort or town had a ditch, or at most, not to exceed two or three hundred yards dis-

the notorious fact, that in most cases where men, after baving gone from Kentucky and joined the rebel army, have returned at various times and taken the oath of allegiance, hey have proved false to that oath, either going directly back at the first opportunity and resuming arms against the Federal Government, or remaining at home to talk disloyalty and encourage disloyalty and act disloyalty. The evil has become so huge and monstrous that our brave officers and soldiers, devoting themselves bonestly and with their whole hearts to their great duties, are out of all patience with it. The idea of men's engaging in the rebel service, joining guerilla bands, participating in horse-thefts, house-burnings, murders, and outrages generally, and, when ever they want rest or recreation or think they can obtain valuable information for their leaders, coming home and taking an oath with a view either to steal back within a brief period to their rebel friends or to remain among ertainly beyond all loyal endurance.

us as spies, traitors, and mischief-makers, is It is an ascertained fact, as we stated the other day, that a large portion of those rebels, who for some time past have been captured and sent to the various Western Military Prisons, are found, from the records, to be persons who came home from a first instalment of Confederate service, and, after taking the oath here and giving the necessary bonds, returned to "Dixie" and entered upon a second nstalment. This fact, alike startling and infamous, should, in connection with other facts named, convince our military authorities of several things-first, the propriety of being exceedingly careful and distrustful in regard to permitting returning rebels to take the oath of allegiance and remain among us as free citizens; secondly, the importance of forcing the pecuniary penalties of all forfeited bonds to the last farthing; and, thirdly, the necessity of punishing the recaptured, perjured, doublydyed traitors to the uttermost extent of military law. Only in some preculiar and extreme case should a returning rebel, especially a guerilla, be allowed to take the oath, give bond, and remain here; we doubt whether in any case the penalty of a forfeited bond should be left unenforced; and surely in every case, where men once released under oath and bond, are recaptured in arms, the amplest physical guarantee should be taken against the possibility of the criminal's ever doing any more work in the rebel ranks. Our gov-Governor Bramlette, affects to roll up his ernment must make itself a terror to the miscreants, or it will be their scorn and derision. All along they have been mocking it by their words and their acts, and they are doing so still as far as they dare. The prescribed punishment of those discharged from prison under oath and a second time taken in arms is DEATH. That awful punishment should be inflicted. In mercy to our own people suffering so dreadfully from this rebellion and all the thousand accompanying treacheries, perfidies, and perjuries, it should be inflicted. We do not assert that all rebels recaptured under such circumstances should be put to death, though even that might be the most expedient and just and really humane policy that could be adopted. But at the least a large portion of the miscreants should be ex-

ecuted as a warning example to others. The The rebel go ernment still threaten guilty should at least be decimated or doubly to raise the black flag inscribed with the skull decimated: one in ten or one in five should and crossbones. Well, skull and crossbones be shot or hung; and any not thus sent to | would be a very expressive emblem of the their doom should be kept in close confinement upon a diet of bread and water for the

These suggestions will be called heartless only by those whose hearts are in the rebel-

At the request of Gen. Rosecrans, masses were said in the Roman Catholic churches of Cincinnati on Monday for the success of his army. We hope that these masses held in Cincinnati will be, under the favor of God, no less potent in the achievement of a mighty victory than the serried masses under the gallant General's command. We regard this religious rite as the indication of an immediate or speedy battle. The expectation in Cincinnati seems to have been that Chattanooga would be attacked yesterday.

Gen. Buckner, with his army, evacuated Knoxville and its defences, with very little resistance, upon the approach of Gen. Burnside, but all this has not encouraged us to believe, that, without a great battle, that section of Tennessee can be redeemed by the Federal arms. One despatch speaks of Bragg's having been at the last dates at Atlanta in Georgia. but we have little doubt that he and Buckner are both at or near Chattanooga, prepared to act together against Rosecrans and Burnside. There are statements that Bragg has of late been considerably if not very greatly reinforced from Gen. Jo Johnston's army, and we have no doubt that the rebel force now concentrated for battle at or near Chattanooga is exceedingly formidable in numbers as well as in position. We cannot but apprehend that an attempt to storm that strong point would be exceedingly hazardous, but the Union Generals have far more knowledge of the situation than we have, and we rely upon their judgment. We shall continue to have confidence that what they do is right until results shall show the contrary.

The Richmond Enquirer, the immediate orcan of the Confederate administration, recenty expressed its conviction that the next great battle of the war would be for the possession of East Tennessee, and undoubtedly the Enquirer spoke with a knowledge of the designs of the Confederate civil and military authorities. Those authorities know that it would be death to their cause to give up East Tennessee either willingly or by compulsion, inasmuch as the possession of the Tennessee and Virginia railroad and the Western and Atlantic railroad, both of which would then be held by us, would sever and destroy what is left of the Confederacy. Hence we cannot but think it certain that vast rebel preparations, vast we mean in proportion to rebel resources, have been made for a grand struggle at Chattanoo-The defeat of the Confederacy there would be its death. The work before Rosecrans and Burnside is scarcely less full of peril than victory, if won, will be of glory. The relative situations of the belligerent armies are such, that, if the Union Generals achieve a victory at all, it will be a mighty, an over-

struction of the whole Confederate host. A correspondent asks if there isn't a tionship between us and John Morgan. Only a rather distant one-he stole a horse of

whelming one, involving the capture or de-

ours a few weeks ago. The Carmelite monks have their heads shaved, but they wouldn't acknowledge John Morgan as a brother.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal,]
FROM THE ABMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.
CAMP IN SEQUATCHIE VALLEY,
Tennessee, Aug. 31, 1863.
All is as quiet in this lovely valley as
though war never existed, and I shall avail saying a few words to my to the present condition and duty of Kentucky All I say shall be said in kindness, and I trust that all Southern sympathizers will weigh well my words. Kentucky has just given an overwhelming

Kentucky has just given an overwhelming vote for the Union. It is useless to say that the anti-war party were not allowed to vote. Had every Southern sympathizer and every Kentuckian in the Southern army voted, the majority would still have been overwhelming in favor of the Union. To-day Kentucky is comparatively free from war and from rebels, and we can form no better judgment of how Kentuckians should act than by comparing the relative position of Kentucky soldiers North and South. In the Federal army the Kentuckytoops are the Federal army the Kentucky troops are highly honored; the feelings of the officers and men are respected; still there is scarcely an officer or soldier from Kentucky who does not differ materially in politics from the Adminis upon them by always placing them in front in upon them by always placing them in front in time of battle, and by sneering and scoffing at them when lying idle in camp. On the contrary, what a pitiable condition is that of the Kentucky soldier in the rebel army. Let me tell you. At the battle of Stone River, Breckinridge's command, consisting entirely of Kentuckians, was ordered to the front, where their desperate valor had well such where their desp front, where their desperate valor had well nigh turned the day and given the victory to the Southern Coniederacy. For this they should have received thanks from the South, at any rate. On the contrary, Breckinridge was censured in the official report of the battle by Bragg, and his troops were branded as cowards. So intense is the hatred of the other Southern troops towards the Kentucky and Tennessee men that the latter are obliged to be kept aloof from the other traops in order e kept aloof from the other traops in order to prevent mutiny, and the return of the Ken-tuckians in a mass to their dear old State. Is it not a hard fate for the young men who have it not a hard rate for the young men who have perilled their lives in defence of the accursed Confederacy to be scorned by those whom they sacrificed their homes and their honors to help build up? Yet such is their fate. To-day there is scarcely a negro in the South who is not as much respected as any Kentuckian in the rebel army by the secsionists. They are looked mon as traitors: cessionists. They are looked upon as traitors; they are denounced as cowards; and the poor men have no alternative left save to lay down porrible fate for your young brother (he whom you loved so tenderly) to undergo? Mothers, who have sons who left the paternal man-on to battle against their country, does you who have sons who left the paternal man-sion to battle against their country, does your heart not bleed with anguish when you think of your son, your noble son, being browbeat, abused, and denounced by the very men who seduced him from your love, merely to make him a tool to aid in their nefarious designs? Kentuckians, when you remember that it is your friends achounts. remember that it is your friends, schoolm companions, brothers, and sons who are thus treated, do you not feel within your hearts a virtuous indignation against the vile conspir-a o:s who dare to treat Kentuckiaus thus? If Kentucky soldiers are thus treated, what len iency could those sympathiners expect who kept aloof from danger and aided the cause only with silly words? If the soldier who perils his life for a cause receive no perils his life for a cause receives no reward or consideration for his services, what in the name of heavens had the civilian to expect! Kentucky, then, had no interest with the so-called Confederacy. Those who boast their sympathies with the South, and who defend the cause of secession, must, according to their own doctrines, devote all their energies to the Union or turn traitor to their State. In the South every man is called a traitor who refuses to go with his State. a traitor who refuses to go with his State. This is extreme Southern ground, and yet if we judge Southern sympathies in Kentucky by this standard what verdict can we pronounce save that of traitor? Our State has to understand that she is for the Union now and forever; then, my friends, you who profess to sympathize with the rebels remember that your sympathies convict you of being traitors to your State and to the very strongest principles of secession. But to judge you by the true standard, that of loyalty to the whole Union, in what appealing black press does your union, in what appelling blackness does your crime appear! Our duty is clear and plain—let us wage this war until we have one flag, one country, and one Government for a united people. Turn your eyes southward if you

with the freedom and liberties of the people of the American continent; and you sec ists are willing to sacrifice liberty, every

Confederate government, as being about all that's left of it

THE LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT .- The following is a correct copy of the letter of the President of the United States to the "Mass Convention of the unconditional Union men of the State of Illinois," which met at Springfield in that State last week. The telegraphic

copy of this letter contains many errors: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 26, 1863.

Hon. James C. Conklin: My DEAR SIR: Your letter inviting me to attend a mass meeting of unconditional Union men, to be held at the capital of Illinois on the third day of September, has been received. It would be very agreeable to me thus to meet my old friends at my own home, but I cannot just

now be absent from this city so long as a visit there would require.

The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union, and I am sure my old political friends will thank me for tendering, as I do, the nation's gratitude to those other noble men whom no partisan malice or partisan hope can make false to the nation's life. There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say, you desire peace, and you blame me that we do not have it; but how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways. First—To suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, a second way is to give up the Union. I am against this. Are you for it? If you are, you should say so plainly. If you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for force, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginathere would require. We were of course gratified to learn that you are not for force, nor yet for disso-lution, there only remains some imagina-ry compromise. I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. All I learn leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is in its military—its

noy—that army dominates all the country ad all the people within its range.

Any offer of terms made by any man or any other of terms made by any man or men within that range in opposition to that army is simply nothing for the present, be-cause such man or men have no power what-ever to enforce their side of a compromise, if one were made with them. To illustrate, sup-pose refugees from the South and peace men from the North meet together in convention and frame and proclaims. from the North meet together in convention and frame and proclaim a compromise, embracing a restoration of the Union, in what way can that compromise be used to keep Lee's army out of Penusylvania? Meade's army can keep Lee's army out of Penusylvania, and, I think, can ultimately drive it out of existence; but no paper compromise to which the controllers of Lee's army are not agreed can at all affect that army.

In an effort at such compromise we should

In an effort at such compromise we should waste time, which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all. A compromise to be effective must be made either with those who control the rebel made either with those who control the receiver army or with the people first liberated from the demination of that army by the successes of cur army. Now, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from that rebei army, or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundtions to the contrary are deceptive and ground-less; and I promise you that if any such prop-osition shall hereafter come it shall not be re-

ected and kept secret from you.

I freely acknowledge myself the servant
of the people, according to the bond of
the service—the United States Constitution and as such I am responsible to them. But, to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that sub-ject. I certainly wish that all men could be ject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while I suppose you do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your view, provided you are for the Union. I saggested compensated emancipation, to which you replied you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes except in such way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means.

You dislike the Emancipation Proclams the Union exclusively by other means.
You dislike the Emancipation Proclamation and perhaps you would have it retracted.

You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think the Constitution invests its commander-in-chief with the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much, is that slaves are property. Is there, has there ever been any ques-tion that by the law of war property bota of enemies and friends may be taken when needed? And is it not needed whonever Armies the world over destroy enemy's property when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of long the exceptions are the massacre of quished foes and non-combatants, male female, but the proclamation, as law, ter is valid or is not valid. If it is not val-

it needs no retraction; if it is valid, it canot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the is-ene? There was more than a year and a half of trial to suppress the rebellion before the preclamation issued; the last one hundred days of which passed under explicit notice

that it was coming unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favora-bly for us since the issue of the proclamation as before. I know as fully as one can know the opinious of others, that some of the com-manders of our armies in the field, who have

Republican party politics, but who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit these opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged that emancipation and arming the blacks are unwise as cipation and arming the blacks are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith. You say that you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem willing to fight for you. But no matter; fight you then exclusively to save the Union. I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that in your struggle for the Union,

thought that in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently?

I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as odders leaves just so much less for I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us they must be prompted by the strongest motive—even the promise of freedom—and, the promise being made, must be kept. The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea. Thanks Waters again goes unvexed to the sea. Thanks to the great Northwest for it. Nor yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, Empire, Keystone, and New Jersey hewing their way right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand. On the spot, their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one, and let none be banned who bore an honorable part in it. While those who have cleared the great river may well be proud, even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything has is not all. It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely and well done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettysburg, and on many fields of lesser note. Nor must Uncle Sam's webbed feet be forgotten. At all the watery margins they have been present; not only on the deep sea, the broad bay, and the rapid rivers, but also up the narrow, muddy bayou; and wherever the ground was a little damp they have been and made their tracks. Thanks to all for the great Republic, for the principle it lives by and keeps alive—for man's vast future—thanks to all. is not all. It is hard to say that anything has

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their cause and pay the cost. And then there will be some black men who can remember that with silent tongue and clenched teeth, and steady eye and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation; while I fear that there will be some white ones unable to forget that, with malignant heart and deceitful speech, they have strove to hinder it. Still, let us not be over sanguine of a speedy final trimph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, who know me will vouch for the truth of my statement, and those who know me not have but to open their eyes and see for themselves.

OLD SOLDIER.

Der. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God in his own good time will give us the rightful result.

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

ANOTHER HORRID MASSACRE BY NEGRO SOLDIERS,-The St. Louis Republican of Sunday says it has unquestionable authority for the truth of the statement given below-horrible as it may seem to those who call ours the age-of Christianity and civilization. We

give it in the words of the writer: "On Tuesday night, the 25th ult, a party of thirty-eight negro soldiers murdered nine peaceable citizens in cold blood. The facts are as follows, and were related to me by Mr. A. M. Gwin, a planter residing at Brunswick Point, Mississippi:

"The party of negroes got to the Hill place about eleven o'clock at night, and arrested Mr. Sims and Mr. Hill. They took them with them and proceeded to Mr. Fore's, arriving there at sun up, arrested him, and started up Deer Creek. When a short distance above Mr. Fore's place, the prisoners were ordered to stand on the side of the road. When Mr. Fore saw they were to be shot he sprang into the cane; at that instant the prisoners were fired upon. Mr. Sims and Mr. Hill fell dead. Mr. Fore was shot through the shoulder. They proceeded up the creek to Mr. Clark's place, and killed him at his house. They next went to Mr. Johnson's and killed him in the presence of his wife. They next shot Mr. Chaney. They then returned down the creek. The negro in charge of the squad ordered that nothing should be taken from any of the places

"Mr. Fore made his way in great suffering to the river. A negro man from the Hunt plantation gave the information of what occurred after Mr. Fore made his escape. "The wives of the murdered men are at their homes unprotected. Four more were murdered by the same party before they arrived

in full uniform and armed with muskets, and nistals in their helts " Deer creek is in Issaquena county, Miss.,

at Hill's plantation, on their way up; their

names I did not learn. All the negroes were

and empties into Yazoo river at Haines's Bluff. The Democrat says that the surviving ufferers by the awful massacre and atrocious plunders perpetrated at Lawrence by the devil Quantrell and his fiends would, instead of receiving the alms they beg, be hung if justice were done them. Humane Democrat! Amiable Democrat! Charitable Democrat! All sorts

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

FROM ROSECRANS' ADVANCE. STEVENSON, ALA., Aug. 29, 1863. Stevenson, Ala., Aug. 29, 1863.

At last we confront the enemy on the line of the Tennessee. It has been his boast for a long time that if the abandonment of Tullahoma and other points between there and here became necessary, rallying every able-bodied Southron for a final struggle, he would hurl across the river defiance at our "invading hordes," and welcome the Union armies "with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

Our advance was an arduous and tedious one. Obstacles that appeared almost insurmountable were overcome; an immense area.

mountable were overcome; an immense area of country was traversed; and this powerful Colossus, moved by the hand of an accomplished leader, found itself within sight of the enemy's camp fires. Our line is an extended one, reaching from Pikeville on the northeast. to Larkinsville on the south, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles. Every point of importance from right to left is known and fully understood by the General, who has himself ridden on horseback almost the entire

himself ridden on horseback almost the entire length of the line inspecting works, selecting points of crossing, and frequently directing the labors of the workmen.

The vigilance of our cavalry that guard the flanks is such as to render sudden forays on our line a hazardous undertaking on the part of the enemy, and while our pickets closely watch the rebels that hold the opposite bank of the Tennessee, all the forces necessary to an early completion of the work are preparing pontoons, repairing wagons, and putting evecontoons, repairing wagons, and put rything in readiness for crossing the river and climbing the steep, rough mountains on the

To any one who has seen these declivitous slopes, only accessible by the narrow defiles that the rebel artillery already guards, the work of throwing over an army as great as

work to do, and when the co-operation of other forces that are not at present in full communication with us dictates, the task will be in course of accomplishment.

The Chicago Evening Journal, in publishing a full and tolerably accurate report of the direction taken by our troops, after breaking camp at Winchester, has given to the public, incomplying course, but what all reporters gnorantly of course, just what all reporters were charged not to publish, a statement of

But, not content with this, the Journal's porter divulges a portion of the General's lesigns, and notifies the public that our forces on the right will be pushed rapidly across the country, through Northwestern Georgia, to country, through Northwestern Georgia, to Rome, when Bragg, frightened by the appearance of a flanking army under Burnside, shall retire his army in that direction. The policy that would dictate a relinquishment on the pert of Bragg of his present base, without risking an engagement in an attempt to hold it, I cannot understand. Rome, it is true, is an important point, having for a long time been the principal depot of the Confederacy for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war. The machinery there could not be transported to another point and put into opmanders of our armies in the field, who have given us our most important successes, believe the emancipation policy and the use of the colored troops constitute the heaviest blow yet dealt to the rebellion, and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was but for the aid of black soldiers.

Among the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called abolitionism, or with Republican party politics, but who hold them. om these facts: First, the place is as readily

flanked as Chattanooga, and affords not half so secure a line of retreat.

The town is situated on the north side of Etowah river, just in the angle at the confluence of that stream, and the Oostanaula. In case of a retreat becoming necessary, pontoons should be in readiness, and they would be in constant danger of destruction by cur artillery, or sudden dashes of our enter-prising mounted forces. Secondly, our long range guns, equal in capacity to anything in possession of the enemy, and worked with a precision that cannot be excelled, could level the city, while the enemy's works were en-tirely ignored. To defend Rome, therefore, the line of the Tennessee must not be aban-dored.

doned.

Bragg occupies at present the most defensible position possible for him to obtain. The forcis and defiles along the river, defended as they may be, offer a more serious obstruction than any natural obstacles to be met with between here and Atlanta.

Chattanooga has been carefully fortified. Eight splendid earthworks can be plainly seen at the contract of the city besides a contin-

Right splendid earthworks can be plainly seen on the south side of the city, besides a continuous line of rifle-pits that command the approach to the place. The river is not easily bridged, and the superior advantages of the rebels, who have selected their own points of defence, and the withering fire that can be poured down upon the crossing forces, dictate, it appears to me, an attempt on the enemy's part to hold their present base.

The "Holson (Tenn.) Telegraph" falled, it seems to suggest the programme that Gen.

The "Holson (Tenn.) Telegraph" failed, it seems, to suggest the programme that Gen. Rosecrans would adopt in the prosecution of the campaign. It looked for the appearance f a Federal column in East Tennessee from the Army of the Cumberland, by way of Sparts, and the occupation of Knoxville, never dreaming, apparently, that Burnside would do that work and enable Rosecrans to advance with his army intact. The advanced column of Burnside's army has already appeared at Kingston and communication has been opened with him by courier. I presume that not many days will pass ere the grand movement of the two armies will have begun. I am induced to believe, from the meagre drippings of the official conservatory that I have harbored, that a portion of the co-operating army has been delayed in East Tennessee, and that Buckner has not yet been definitely or satisfactorily disposed of.

The work of preparing boats along the river

actorily disposed of.

The work of preparing boats along the river for the construction of pontoons progresses admirably. The General's quarters hourly swarm with informants, and their reports, together with a multitude of despatches that rour in upon him from all quarters, give no time for "otium cum dignitate."

time for "otium cum dignitate."

Deserters are constantly coming in, and represent that the demoralization of the rebet army will not justify Bragg in risking an engagement. They concur in saying that the general belief is that Joe Johnston is sending reinforcements to Bragg. It is also reported that Johnston is strengthening the defences at Atlanta, while Bragg delays as much as possible the advance of Rosecrans.

If the Tennessee is abandoned, the enemy will certainly make no stand this side of the

rebels were erecting new works at Chatta-nooga, and on the following day worked their parties wherever they could be employed without exposure to our shells and sharp-

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1863,

REBEL EVACUATION OF CHATTANOOGA .- It will be learned by many with surprise that the rebels, after devoting so much time and labor and money to rendering more powerful the naturally very powerful position of Chattanooga, abandoned it day before yesterday, in front of our armies, and moved South upon the Western and Atlantic railroad. The previous evacuation of Tullahoma greatly ourgoed and demoralized the Confederate forces, and this last retreat, the greatest and most inglorious of all, may, we should think, consummate the work of discouragement and demoralization. Surely so formidable a stronghold as Chattancoga, garrisoned by an army of fifty thousand men as Chattanooga is said to have been, was never before sur rendered so ignobly. No explanations can annul or mitigate the base shame to the Confederate arms, unless indeed the fact was discovered that the rebel army had become too dceply disaffected toward the rebel Government to be willing to fight for it any longer.

It is stated, that, yesterday, rapid and vig crous pursuit of the retreating rebel forces was in progress. We are of course impatient to learn what prisoners, artillery, small arms, munitions, provisions, &c., have been captured at Chattanooga and in the purs whether the rebels have yet made a stand and, if they have, at what point. Perhaps they have taken their position at Atlanta, which is known to have been for a long time fortified. But Atlanta is by no means so strong as Chattanooga; hence, if Bragg could not make a successful resistance at the former. he can scarcely hope to do so at the latter. I seems not improbable that his plan is to get his troops or as many of them as possible into Virginia for a junction with Gen. Lee, although he cannot go there except by a long, circuitous, and most tedious route, inasmuch as the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad is in our hands. The rebel policy, if any such thing as policy is left in that quarter, will soon reveal itself.

In the mean while, it is joy to know that the possession of Chattanooga, Knoxville, &c., paralyzes the Southern Confederacy at its very heart and throughout all its central organs of vitality. While we hold the great Tennessee and Virginia railroad and the great Western and Atlantic railroad, Chattanooga being in fact the focal point of the great Southern system of railroads, there can be no vital communication between the different portions of the Confederacy. First Arkansas and Texas were cloven off from the Confederacy by the conquest of the navigation of the Mississippi throughout its entire extent, and now what was left is cloven asunder. The whole of Tennessee and a large portion of Georgia and Alabama are at any rate ours, and, if Atlanta shall be captured either by battle or through the flight of the rebel forces to Virginia, the whole of the Cotton States will probably fall into our hands without resistance, and Virginia will hardly be able to hold out for any length of time.

It may be that the last desperate hope of the rebels is to concentrate their entire power in Virginia as soon as possible and again cross the Potomac and strike for the redemption of the fortunes of their government. This perhaps is the hope, but we do not fear the result. The final battle of the war may possibly be fought upon Northern territory, but it can have but one termination, and that a foreknown one. We have confidently believed all along and confidently expressed the belief that the capture of Chattanooga would be such a blow upon the head of the monster of the rebellion as a strong butcher strikes with an axe upon the head of a bullock, and we are confirmed in the opinion now. And with our whole souls we de congratulate the loyal people of Tennessee, long the most suffering and oppressed people of modern times, that they are at length redeemed, gloriously redeemed, from infernal thraldom. Every loyal heart in the nation will rejoice in their joy, be glad in their gladness, exult in their exultation. It is true, deplorably true, that many of their good men, victims of the remorseless rebel conscription, are far away from their beloved soil, rendering a hated service to the rebellion under duress of rebel bayonets, but they, in the righteous providence of God, will no doubt be soon restored to their homes and families. We trust, not only that we have seen "the beginning of the end", but that we are seeing the middle of the end.

The Editor of the Democrat now seems inclined to slip out of his long affiliation with the radicals on the question of military arrests, and slip into affiliation with the conservatives. He is undoubtedly a very slippery politician. He in his paper of yesterday brands military arrests in States where war does not exist as "a startling usurpation." Our neighbor has made very astonishing progress on this subject within the last three or four days, for in his paper of Sunday be asserted that the President had a "right" to make such arrests, and declared that "the point now before this conntry" was not the rightfulness but "the enormous abuse of this power of arrest." Here is

The Louisville Journal is showing what is very marvellous, indeed, that the Democrat held that the President has a right to arrest men and hold them too. The Democrat does not deny the right now; nor do we hold that any man has a right to exhort men to diso law or resist its authority.

The point now before this country is the enormous abuse of this power of arrest, and the abuse of the power to interfere with freedom of speech and of the press.

This our neighbor said four days ago. Now he says "this power of arrest" is not rightful at all but is in itself "a startling usurpation." He indeed has made in the mean time not only very astonishing progress but a total revolution. We only wish we could believe that he would maintain his present attitude; but we cannot; we dare not. We have seen him make too many total revolutions in too much shorter time! Meanwhile, we submit his latest revolution to our readers for what it is worth.

THE VANDERBILT.-It is highly probable The Vanderbilt.—It is highly probable that the United States steamer Vanderbilt has been sunk by the Confederate pirate Georgia. It has been so reported from Richmond, and the Tallahatchie Fioridian says that it is informed that the Vanderbilt chased the Georgia for some hours, but, on receiving a broadside from the Georgia, sunk, and her whole crew, except thirty, were drowned.—Democrat.

There has been no confirmation of this news, which, if true, would have been blazoned to the world through all the papers of the Confederacy. On the contrary, the weight of evidence is decidedly in favor of the safety of the Vanderbilt. The ship Grey Eagle, at Baltimore, reports that when she sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 1st ult. the Vanderbilt was still lying in that port, and that the United States steamer Mohican sailed thence on the previous day. The statement of the sinking of the Vanderbilt first appeared, we think, in a Mobile paper, about three weeks after she was safe at Rio, and the rumor came by way of Havana. The occurrence is located off the Bahamas, and the daily intercourse between the West Indies and our Atlantic cities would unquestionably have afforded full corroboration long before this. The Vanderbilt is one of the most powerful vessels afloat, and was heavily plated as a ram for the purpose of running down the rebel war ships, when it was thought they would attempt to come out of

The Charleston Mercury expresses one that "some heaven-directed missile" may send Gen. Gilmore "to the infernal shades." We guess that Gilmore, before going, will give Charleston, as his last bequest, a little more of the sort of fire that has so excited her. He will leave her a Greek testament.

the Elizabeth river at Norfolk

The first Cabinet held in Washington since Seward's return, decided to let the Franco-Mexican question severally alone for

Our Greek fire is a great deal more effectual than the ancient Greek fire. We understand Greek better than the old Greeks themselves did.

He isn't one of the "Straight-outs."

An accomplished lady of a neighborcounty writes us a pleasant business letter

and adds at the close: I send you the name of my Union boy, five weeks old, Geo. D. Prentice James P. Grant Orlando H. Rosecrans Stanley Berryman Burn-side Adems. I know you will say that is suf-

cient to represent one county. We heartily thank Mrs. Adams for our part of the compliment. We consider it no little honor that our name is made the capital of such a magnificent Corinthian column, and we trust that Gen. Grant, Gen. Rosecrans Gen. Stanley, Gen. Berryman, and Gen. Burnside, will be gratified with the positions assigned them. We hope and believe that Gen. McClellan, Gen. Meade, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Gilmore, Gen. Steele, Gen. Rousseau, and others, will not be envious.' Mrs. A. may have large honors in reserve for them all.

Our blessing upon the little Geo. D. Pren ice J. P. G. O. H. R. S. B. B. Adams. May he not be smothered or crushed under his name. May he bear it stoutly up as Atlas shouldered the sky, instead of groaning beneath it as the giants did beneath Mount Ætna. If our common father Adam had been burdened with as much name as this little Adams five weeks old, he would probably have been not only the first man but the last. But, fortunately for him, there were no such Editor and heroes then as there are now to name him after.

If ours and divers other great men's little amesake shall succeed, by the age of six or eight, in committing his name to memory, will undoubtedly, unless "too bright to live long," show himself destined to be "the coming man," the heir of the combined and heaped up fame and glory of all whose names are united to form his. We think that we and our military colleagues, with his gentle mother's permission, should assume a sort of joint guardianship of him. We trust that no sension will arise between them and us on account of their desire to make him a General and ours to make him an Editor. Of course they must at once see the propriety of yielding to us upon that point. Or we will agree that the little fellow survey their achieve. ments at the head of their columns in the field and ours at the head of the columns of the Louisville Journal and decide for himself. They have not now to learn that "the nen is mightier than the sword.'

adquarters authorizing the impressment of

five hundred negroes to cut wood as fuel for

the locomotives used in the government business provides that they shall be selected in accordance with the terms of his general order No. 41, of August 10. This is intended prevent obstructions to the farmers in the cultivation of their land and care of their stock, as far as possible. But as the general harvest work is nearly completed, the addinal terms of the special order are likely to nduce owners to come forward and offer their slaves very liberally, for in addition to obtaining work for them at good wages, the woodatting service exempts them from all work on military roads away from their homes. while those who are willing to contract for the supply of 20 cords of wood monthly for each of their negroes can have them exempted entirely. These are very liberal terms, but if proper economy were to be considered, the "contrabands" who are now detained at various points, in this city and elsewhere, and subsisted at the public expense, might be first used. Refugees from Tennessee and Southern Kentucky are reaching here daily, having no homes, as their masters have either been conscripted into the Confederate army or entered it voluntarily. Humanity suggests that these poor devils should be cared for before the negroes who have comfortable homes are taken for the public service. We do not know that the whole five hundred now needed could be thus obtained, but a very large proportion of them, we have no doubt, might It is highly probable that the military authorities, before making the order for impressment, had this subject of "contraband" labor under advisement, and there may be some objection to their employment of which we are ignorant. If there is not, it appears to as they marched across the island to dress paus that a large amount of money might be saved, for the "contrabands" are worked for their rations and clothing, while the impressed slaves are to receive compensation for the ser- is not slow to predict a successful career to this vices they render. As Special Order No. 210 includes our county, and Lieut.-Col. Stiles, commanding at Shepherdsville, is charged with its execution, we take the liberty of

The Frankfort Commonwealth is verindignant that the impresement of property to build the military road should be made general upon loyal and disloyal. The Editor wants to make the sinners pay, whilst the saints enjoy the benefit. He wants, in short, his party to be exempt, whilst his political opponents bear the burden.

Louisville Democrat.

commending our suggestions to his consider-

The important admission in the above paragraph is its distinctive classification of the loyal and disloyal inte political parties. The loval who agree with the Commonwealth are "the saints," while the disloyal are their "political opponents" and "the sinners." The Democrat makes its ethical distinction as clear as it does the political, and we presume that in due time it will be ready to sing a "Confiteor." As to the complaints of the Commonwealth, they are not exactly relevant, as the pressing demands of the government and the necessities of the military service require the employment of a larger force of negroes than the rebel sympathizers in our State can supply. The urgency of the requirements will brook no delay, and as all persons who are impressed to work on roads or to supply fuel are paid the fall value of their services, and as sufficient precautions are taken to leave adequate force for the purposes of the farm or household, we are quite convinced that no serious detriment to the interest of the loyal will be experienced, while we are confident that the disloyal will

have no cause to complain of any injustice.

war did not exist we said nothing about them.

Lou. Democrat. Our neighbor's memory doesn't serve him in he present instance. So far from saying "nothing about" military arrests when they were made in States where war did not exist," he pertinaciously defended the lawfulness of such arrests in opposition to us, asserting that Congress had "conferred on the Presi dent, in case of formidable rebellion against the laws, belligerent rights to put it down ' and that "one of the plain incidents of this power is to arrest by the military, and to hold any one in his judgment aiding the enemy.' and that the President had "a right by law to hold such persons in spite of a court." Our neighbor's memory doesn't serve him; and we

don't blame it. We wouldn't if we were it. We hope that our folks will soon get a housand-pounder upon Morris Island. Then, if they catch Humphrey Marshall, they can set fire to his big coat and breeches and shoot him into Charleston, so that the rebels, who have such a horror of the fire of Ancient Greece, may see whether they like the fire of modern grease any better. We don't think they would

profit by such a change of blazing "stinkpots." General Lee is reported to be in Richmond in consultation with Jeff Davis and his Cabinet. Perhaps, if they protract their consultation a little while, General Bragg and General Jo Johnston will join them.

The Chattanooga Rebel intimates a strong desire for another fight between Roserans and Bragg at Murfreesboro. But Bragg would run away just as he did before-he would travel the old beaten path.

One of the Little Rock papers threatns to drive the Federal troops in that State "to hell." Our troops have already driven theirs to the Hot Springs.

Gen. Joe Johnston appeals to his dissatisfied soldiers to take a rational view of things. But how can they be rational with-

Col. Straight is still in a rebel prison,

THE TOBACOO CROP .- We are constantly receiving conflicting reports from different parts of our State in reference to the prospect of the tobacco crop. This information generally however, conveys the gratifying intelligence hat the late frost has not seriously injured the growing tobacco. It has, in no section that re have heard from, done much damage. In some instances it has temporarily retarded the crop, but in no instance that we can hear of

has it injured it to any great extent. It would be very difficult at the present writing, with the evidence before us, to estimate the extent of the crop. It will not fall short of that of any previous year. The immense quantity planted so much exceeds the amount planted in any previous year, that it will at least make up all deficiencies, even though the product poorer than that of former seasons. We shall continue to give such information as we get, relying only on that coming from trustworthy sources, which our readers can depend on without fear of being deceived. A friend writes us from New Woodburn, Warren county, that there was in Warren, Simpson, Allen, and Logan counties more land cultivated in tobacco this year than there ever was before: out as a general thing the plant is small, of an upright appearance, and not so broad and eafy as it has been in years past, although there are some exceptions of very fine crops, heavy, well matured, and leafy. The weather at this time is very fine for cutting and housing the forward planting, but rather too dry for the later crops. The late frost did not injure anything in this part of the State except vines of the tenderest variety, and these only in the lowest localities. Upon the whole,

weed injured, if not entirely destroyed. It seems scarcely credible that the ebel Government, maddened by the bad example of the Federal Government, really contemplates the enlistment or conscription of an army of negroes, promising them freedom when the war is over. The rebel Government has done several insane things, but this would be the insanest of all. Surely the rebels, if they will allow themselves a moment's reflection, cannot but know that it would in any event bring ruin upon their cause and upon Special order No. 210 from Gen. Boyle's

present indications are that there will not be

a heavy crop in these counties; and should

there be a killing frost before the 1st of Octo-

ber, there will be a considerable portion of the

In the first place, the rebels cannot arm and equip an army of negroes. In the second place, even if they could do this, placing arms in their hands and accustoming them to military life would bring, especially after the black multitude should get a taste of blood, a horrible peril upon Southern society. Negroes thus situated, and feeling their impor tance and their power, would not wait till the end of the war or even for a specified number of years or months before asserting their quality and the equality of their families. And, in the third place, the adoption of the extraordinary and most fatuitous measure would, as a matter of course, involve, even in the present contemplation of the rebel authories, the utter and speedy destruction of the nstitution of slavery and thus the consummation of the cherished designs of the worst and most atrocious enemies that the South ever bad.

REBEL PRISONERS TO BE USED AS UNION CAVALRY .- About seven hundred of the ten thousand rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware have taken the oath of allegiance, and Gen. Schoepf, the commander of the post, is now organizing them into a cavalry regiment for National service. The General, who has had an European experience, and understands the nature of the bayonet or saber that is borne on both sides of a war, does not admit into this regiment any prisoner who has property in the South, or a wife and family there. Having thus excluded from this organization the elements of revolt, he finds in the simplenatured, docile, easily-satisfied Southern soldiers excellent material for a regiment. Four companies of these men are already attired in the "true blue" uniform; and the General pointed them out with pride and satisfaction rade. The time has come when it is not invidious to do justice to the good military qualities of the Southern soldier, and Gen. Sch novel regiment, which the rebel ten thousand style "galvanized rebs." Hundreds of East Tennessee prisoners and deserters from the rebel army joined the National forces as soon as they could find a recruiting officer, and are to-day doing most heroic and faithful service under the old flag.

OUTRAGES IN TENNESSEE .- We learn from the Clarksville Bulletin that Mr. Geo. Black, living five miles from Springfield, Robinson county, on Sulphur Fork, was visited by a band of six thieves for the purpose of robbing him. Mr. Black was twice hung by the scoundrels for the purpose of making him disgorge. In this they failed. On the same night Mr. Jeff. Harris, a neighbor of Mr. Black's, getting wind of the intentions of the villains to rob Mr. Black was hastening to his assistance. when he met the gang of thieves. Supposing them, in the darkness, to be neighbors, he informed them of Mr. Black's danger, and proposed to go to his aid, whereupon they comnenced firing upon him, but he escaped un-

The Bulletin likewise learns that a few nights since Mr. Burton's store, in Turnersville, was robbed of everything in it. Mr. Buron, who had been a Lieutenant in the Federal army, was murdered in a grocery in Springfield, about a week ago. The names of the murderers it did not learn. One of them, it believes, was a Cheatham. They escaped across the Cumberland River.

Capt. Randolph, Co. B., Twenty-eighth Kentucky, made a dash into Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., on the 2d inst., with thirty-five men, and put to rout Lieutenant-Colonel Hines, of Wheeler's brigade, with a detachment of seventy-five or eighty men, killing two, wounding two, and capturing nine. Eight or ten horses and mules and several different sorts of arms were also captured. Our forces had none hurt.

The Twenty-eighth Kentucky and the Thirteenth Wisconsin, under command of Col. W. P. Boone, left Columbia, Tenn., on Sunday morning, for Larkinsville, Alabama.

The despatches from Morris Island a day or two ago made the queer annunciation that Gilmore's troops had dug about 70 rebel riflemen out of their rifle-pits and made them prisoners. This is surely a novelty in warfare. Are Beauregard's riflemen foxes or woodchucks that they had to be dug out of their holes with spade, hoe, shovel, and pickaxe? Why were they not burned out, smoked out, or stunk out with a little Greek fire?

GEN. GREEN CLAY SMITH .- The Cincinnati Enquirer understands that this officer has received authority from the War Department to raise a regiment of heavy artillery and a regiment of infantry. He will commence recruiting in Covington immediately. Gen. Dick Taylor's command in Lou-

isiana is deserting him. He has but 10,000 men, according to the reports of deserters, and a portion of them are in a state of mutiny. They give up the rebellion as hopeless, and see no further reason for fighting.

Every question has two sides.

Richmond Enquirer. Well, of the great question of rebellion we

have the foreside. Which have you? General Crittenden occupies Chatta ooga, and General Shackelford occupies Cumberland Gap. Hurrah for Kentucky and the Union!

What we desire in this war is to sub jugate the South's subjugators and restore the subjugated section to freedom.

We hope that the next time news come f the capture of Sumpter and Wagner, it will

Beauregard is a terrible fire-eater, but Greek fire doesn't seem to sit well upon his FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1863.

At last the news from Charleston is definite so far as it goes. And it goes pretty The whole of Morris Island, including Fort Wagner, Fort Gregg, and the heavy bat tery at Cumming's Point, has been surrenfired to Gen. Gilmore. The American flag fleats over it and all its fortifications. Wagner held out to the last but finally succumbed o Gilmore and destiny. Of course a large number of heavy ordnance have fallen into the hands of our forces. The guns were spiked before the surrender, but they can very scon be unspiked if there shall be any need o them. The escape of the rebel troops in the darkness and silence of night, one would think, ought to have been prevented, but we cannot judge at this distance. We presume

that all due vigilance was exercised. Cumming's Point is the part of Morris Island nearest Charleston, being more than a mile nearer than the position from which the city was recently bombarded. Of course the next combardment will be from the Point, and we have no doubt that the two hundred-pounder rifled pieces will be able to drop their missiles of flame in Charleston's very centre. She cannot however be destroyed from such a distance unless by being burned. The conflict between fire and fire-eaters is likely to prove iteresting. Sumpter, though three-fourths demolished, still held out at the last dates, but has probably been taken ere now. The emaining defences of the harbor however are very numerous and powerful, and our ironclads, if they attempt to reduce them, wil have to encounter such fierce and protracted tempests of iron as would annihilate twenty fleets such as Admiral Nelson had at Copenhagen and Trafalgar.

SURRENDER OF CUMBERLAND GAP TO GEN. BURNSIDE.—The necessity of the abandonment of Cumberland Gap a year ago to the rebels by General George W. Morgan after a long and gallant defence against a besieging and oft-attacking rebel force of vastly superior numbers was deeply regretted by all loyal men. The Gap became at once a rebel stronghold, important from its strength and still more from its position, commanding the chief channel of communication between one-half of Kentucky and one-half of Ten-

But Cumberland Gap, thanks to Gen. Burnside, is again in loyal hands. It has changed flags. The stars of the old American banner are shining once more in that Mountain Pass, never again to be shut from our eyes by the louds of treason. The energetic Burnside after capturing Knoxville and accomplishing whatever else was necessary in the direction of Chattanooga, made a sudden and unexpected dash backward, probably with cavalry, and, as we are happy to be able to announce, demanded and received the unconditional sur render of the Gap. We presume that he had the co-operation of Gen. Carter or some other Federal commander in Kentucky, so that the rebel force was hedged in. The rebel force consisted of two thousand men, with fourteen pieces of artillery, and the surrender was made at four o'clock P. M. on Wednesday to Gen. Burnside's advance, under Gen. Shackelford. The whole two thousand rebels were made risoners, and everything they had was cap-

This is an event of no small magnitude in ts bearing upon the belligerent parties operaing or intending to operate upon the theatre f Kentucky. The possession of Cumberland Gap is worth a small army to the Federal ause, and not a very small one either. We have now strength enough in the State to take good care of it until Gen. Rousseau shall be ready, at the head of his strong force of nounted infantry, to sweep away all guerillas and invaders of whatever description as with

a besom of fire. The rebel force at Cumberland Gap, sup osed to be secure in an impregnable position om which it could sally forth and to which it could return at will, has of course been much relied on by the rebel leaders in all their ans for penetrating into Kentucky either b raids or regular invasions. That important reliance is now taken away, and Gen. Wm. Preston, we apprehend, is likely, with all his gallantry and dash, to effect quite as little as was effected by his obese and lazy predecessor. And he had better be getting away from Pound Gap pretty soon, or he may find it a Pound in which he will be impounded. Gen. Burnside has not all the genius of Napoleon, but he has all the energy and is as true a warrior as ever lived. It was a happy day for Kentucky when she was entrusted to his military guardianship.

BLOOMFIELD, KY., Sept. 4, 1863. Mr. Geo. D. Prentice:

Sin: Since the days of my early girlhood I have been a reader of your paper, and many many pleasant hours have I spent in reading its columns replete with versatile intellectual. ty and logical acumen; its racy and spicy editorials, its sareastic pungency of repartee, its sparkling wit and humor, and its rich moreaux of poesy. Yes, numberless have been the pleasant moments thus spent; but it was when your heart was purer, and not made so callous by the iniquities of the world as now, that your paper afforded me so much delight.

Then the Louisville Journal was far different from what it is now. Since, in the few pass ing years attaining the prime of womanhood and a more mature mind, I've watched your wayward career, and thought you were inenced in your wickedness to a great extent by others, as you had a great suscep-tibility of heart, and tried in my own to forgive you. You who have been such a great admirer of the stars, of moonlight, and music, and love, and flowers, of poetry, of romance, of wit, ton, dilellanteism, and, above all, such an adorer of "that exquisand, above all, such an adorer of "that exquisite production of nature between a rose and an angel," "that redeeming portion of humanity," I would fain look upon you with an indulgent eye. Of late, often, very often, have I tried to suppress my feelings, but in vain; this heart of hearts is human; patience ceases longer to be a virtue. George D. Prentice, you are a Lincolnite, an abolitionist! I hereby boldly decourse you that your phasement and turnished. denounce you that your abasement and turpi-tude may be known all over this broad land, denonce you that your absenters and traftude may be known all over this broad land, yea, even unto the remotest ends of the great Southern Confederacy. I disown your acquaintance; I disinherit you of the estate of my friendship; I proscribe you within the pale of my least affinities; I abnegate every human affiliation with you; I alienate every semblance of regard for you; I blot you from my memory; I—I—d—but I'll not defile my pen. How provoking. Language contains not words to express my extreme abhorrence, vehement detestation, indescribable animosity, and unalterable loathing of you and all your tribe. But, Prentice, I would not get into a rage for you, you mealy-mouthed, case-hardened old flunkey. If every hair of your head were a stinging serpent, and of your head were a stinging serpent, and every fibril of your heart were a gnawing worm to torture you till doomsday, you would not get your deserts. But, sir, remember, there are "rods in pickle" for you, and other appliances are seasoning for your benefit.

Measures are being matured to be used in your
case in due time. Heaven's all-powerful edict
is prepared to smite thee. And earth's meanest son, she which has nourished thee, will refuse to claim when the last bitter hour comes like a blight over thy spirit. But, if thou wilt, float thou on in the stream of abolitionism, in the hell-bound scow of infamy, through the dark waters of the gulf of obloquy into the deep ocean of perdition. Such are unaffectedly and demurely the sentiments of MARY ANN.

P. S. If I thought you really had the magnanimity to send Gen. John Morgan a wig, I would take the greatest pleasure in sending you some of my auburn curls, as I doubt not they would be quite apropos, as they are of the same color as the locks of which the dear General was so shamefully shorn. But I'll trust to time, and not you, to clothe his noble

We don't claim to be in all respects a they can't think of giving us up as a correspondent. They would almost as soon forego crinolines, which, like an obstinate fellow, "stand out about trifles." No doubt they will continue to write to us as long as they stay this world, and if, afterwards, they find can use. themselves situated where pen and paper would scorch and ink boil down to the consistency of pitch, their inability to write to us will be one of the chief punishments of their | South and for those struggling in her defence, condition. We are rather afraid to answer or governed by the influences of early associ-

to be in an interesting situation fifteen months after her husband went to California, replied, Oh, he writ to me!" If we were to write to them, they might be too much puffed up.

Our "Mary Ann," of Bloomfield, wants her

harming letter to us published. This is evident rom her saying she denounces us that ur "abasement and turpitude may be known all over this broad land." She wants to abuse us and expects us to give her a helping hand in the work. Well, she is as salty as Lot's wife and as sweet as if her heart were intended by Nature as the bag of a bumble-bee. She ught to go to the rebel confederacy: she would be all the sugar and salt they so much need there-with some for trade and com merce. We are delighted at her account of the enthusiastic admiration she felt for us when she was young and no doubt pretty. Ah, it is the common lot of men like us to be worshipped by the young and lovely but to see the worship often transferred, as the worshippers grow old, to some horse-stealing bandit like John Morgan. Well, we suppose we must be satisfied if, having given us when they are "something between a rose and an angel" their half-rosehood and half-angelhood, they conclude in far after years, when they get to be something between a tobaccoplant and a devil, to give their half-tobaccohood and half-devilhood to thieves and robbers. 'Tis a just and equitable division no doubt. Certainly we would rather have our half than the whole. "Mary Ann" says that she has tried hard to

suppress her feelings. Indeed it is fortunate for her that she couldn't "make it out." We

have heard of people's dying from the sup-

pression of some one of the fluids of the body

we almost forget which) and we cannot

doubt that the suppression of such feelings as

"Mary Ann's" would be as fatal as that of any fluid in our mortal frames. We press her never to try to suppress again, for we can well imagine what the poor thing must have suffered. She thinks she failed in her desperate attempt at suppression because her heart, which she calls "the heart of hearts," is "human." We thank her for the much-needed information that the said "heart of hearts" is human. It may be the "ace of hearts" or the "ten of hearts." but we are very certain that it will never be taken in the game of matrimonial euchre by anything but a knave of hearts. She disinherits us of "the estate of her friendship." Oh then we have lost all the timber and corn and potatoes and cabbages and mules and swine and niggers upon that great estate! Well, well, we have always thought it would be our destiny to die a poor man. She tells us she will not "defile her pen." She is right; let her keep that unsplit and unnibbed pig's-tail she calls her "pen" as clean as its first owner did-keeping it as carefully out of the mud and giving it occasionally as smart a twist. She says she will not send a wig to her favorite chevalier at Columbus but "trust to time to clothe his noble crown." Pshaw, Mary Ann! when folks get to be as old as you and John Morgan, time is far likelier to shave their polls than to clothe them. We doubt whether there is now a hair's difference between you and John Morgan. Seriously, we have published the letter of

our female correspondent at Bloomfield just to

show what sort of a thing the spirit of this rebellion can transform a woman into who probably was once a fair enough specimen of human nature. If the rebellion were to accomplish all the good that its craziest supporters ever hoped from it, it could never compensate for a tithe of the evil it has done in the single item of the Satanization of the feelings, the passions, the whole natures of a portion of the American women. The women of this country have been favored from childhood above those of all other countries of the earth: they have enjoyed every blessing and every privilege that the female heart in other quarters of the globe ever dreamed of; they have grown up under the noblest flag of all the world, a flag that shone as a star of heaven to them and a terrible bale-fire to their country's enemies, a flag to which the oppressed of all the world's monarchies and despotisms knelt as they might have knelt to the fiery cross seen by Constantine in the sky; and yet, when this old flag, this konored and battle-worn flag, in a season of the mightiest prosperity, without the shadow of cause, with out even a pretext that the utmost human ingenuity could make plausible, was assailed by disappointed and maddened politicians, thousands and tens of thousands of our women, not stopping a moment to inquire into the

right or the wrong, became fiercer than the fiercest men against the glorious emblem of our nationality and in favor of rebellion with its whole long and dreadful train of infernal horrors! We speak not now of all the rebel women, but we do speak of very many of them. They jeered at the old banner of stars given us by our gray fathers wherever they beheld it. They mocked it, they spit upon it, they trampled it under foot, and were not ashamed! They seemed actuated by nothing an insane rage for change, novelty, innovation, revolution, anarchy, tragedy, ruin, desolation. They hurled their words of fury around them as a maniac would hurl coals of fire. They seemed to transcend, in their taste for blood, even those female monsters, born of the French Revolution, who sat daily around the guillotine, laughing and scoffing as the gleaming steel descended and the bloody heads rolled gasping upon the ground. They literally compelled innumerable men and boys, their own husbands, cousins, lovers, brothers, sons, who would most gladly have remained at home, to take up arms and go into the rebel armies. They are responsible for the death of thousands who have perished of sickness, toil, hunger, sword, bullet, and bayonet. Thousands of poor dead tongues, mute in all things else, are continually bearing awful testimony against them from far and unknown and unlistinguishable graves, and from plains and thickets and hills and swamps where unburied skeletons gleam with ghastly whiteness upon the earth's surface. We are sometimes unable to gaze at the female inciters of the terrible rebellion, however comely they may be in form or feature, and realize at the moment that they are human. Their eyes look to us like tomb-fires. their mouths like trenches for the dead, their noses like heaps of bones, their bosoms like tumuli over mortal dust, and the rose-hues upon their cheeks like the foul blood-stains of battle and massacre. The whole atmosphere around them seems surcharged with visible death and horror.

There are at this day in the rebel armies great numbers of young men who would gladly return home but dare not. They are afraid, not of male relations and friends at home, but female. They understand, that, if they were to leave the service to which in an evil hour they devoted themselves, they would be under the ban of the bitter indignation and scorn of rebel women. These women, we mean only the portion of them we have been referring to, incapable of remorse or regret for all the ruin they have wrought, are keeping up their unnatural and most accursed work. But for them the prospect of speedy peace would be far better than it is. We believe that the men North and South could come together if rebel women did not hold them apart. These builders of pyramids of skulls do whatever they can, by all the arts of provocation and encouragement and blandishment, to keep up the strife. We will not say very decided favorite of the rebel women, but that in this they unsex themselves; we will do no such injustice to the male sex. The Bloomfield woman's notification to us that we are the delights of kissing and flirting, almost as to be assassinated is of no consequence except soon wear their dresses long enough at both as showing, what ten thousand other things extremities to hide the charms they are proud- show, that some of those whom God intended est of almost as soon forego the use of their as His "last, best gift to man," are made such Furies by the wild devil of the rebellion as to exult in murder by poison, by the midnight stiletto, or by any means that fiendish atrocity

There are women, and we are sure many, who, misguided by the teachings of others, or controlled by deep love and sympathy for the their letters, for we remember the story of the ations and life-long prejudices, feel a strong

woman, who, being asked how she happened devotion to the rebel cause, and yet retain the gentleness, the truth, and the nobleness of womanhood. For such we have, heaven knows, no word or thought of unkindness. While we regret their deep and most deplorable delusion, we can wish them all the good that God has in store for the good.

> The evacuation of Chattanooga by Gen. Bragg and of Knoxville by Gen. Buckner, without a battle or even a show of resistance, cannot fail to have a most disheartening influence upon the minds of the rebel soldiery dready disheartened to the verge of despair. When the rank and file of the Confederate armies, after all the promises, the threats, the preparations, and the vauntings of their leaders, and after all the weary toils of months and months in digging ditches and constructing breastworks, find themelves ordered to retreat as often as the Federal troops advance, driven from pillar to post all over the South, half starved and half naked, thousands of them cannot fail to feel deeply that the miserable and cruel mockery of rebellion should cease and the old and happy order of things be restored. The mutinous spirit lately so troublesome among the rebel troops must inevitably become fiercer and more uncontrolla ble than ever. Thousands will prefer to be rebels against the rebellion rather than be rebels longer against the Union. The number of desertions will be increased and multiplied. "Lo! the end cometh."

GENERAL GRANT'S CHARACER.-Major E. D. Osborn, formerly of Rochester, a member of General Grant's staff, writes to a friend in answer to a question in regard to Grant's character. He says: "If you could see the General as he sits just over he wond me, with his wife and two children, looking more like a chaplain than a general, with that quiet air so impossible to describe, you would not ask me if he drinks. He rarely ever uses intoxicating liquors: more moderate in his habits and desires than any other man I ever saw; more pure and spotless in his private character than almost any man I ever knew; more brave than any man I ever saw; with more power to command and ability to plan than any man I ever served under; cool to excess when others lose nerve; always hopeful, al ways undisturbed, never failing to accomplish what he undertakes just as he expects to. I have known him intimately-have been a part of his household for two years, and am not mistaken in my estimate of his character.

When Humphrey Marshall was a rebel General, he could never make up his mind to die in the last ditch, but he was often in condition to fall into the first.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND FERNANDO WOOD. MR. WOOD TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN. NEW YORK, Dec. 8, 1862. Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President of the Uni-

DEAR SIR: On the 25th of November last Dear Sir: On the 25th of November last I was advised by an authority, which I deen likely to be well informed, as well as trustworthy and truthful, that the Southern States would send Representatives to the next Congress, provided that a full and general aunesty should permit them to do so. No guarantees or terms were asked for, other than the amnesty referred to. Deeming this information of great value if well founded, I communicated it in substance to the Hon. George nicated it in substance to the Hon. Georg Opdyke, the Mayor of this city, whom I know to hold confidential relations to members of substance to the Hon. George your administration, and proposing, through him, that if the government would permit the correspondence, under its own inspection, l would undertake to procure something defi-nite and positive from persons connected with the so-called Confederate authorities. Mr. Opdyke stated in reply that several Sen from New England States were then in this city, on their way to Washington, to whom at once communicate the advise me of the answer. ing that these gentlemen were your friends, and supposing that they would immediately confer with you on their arrival at the Capital and supposing that I should be speedily in-formed of the result, I have delayed until now making a communication direct to you.

I now learn, however, from Mr. Opdyke, this day, that he failed to see these Sunators when in New York, and that he had not made the proposition, and that, therefore, you are ossession of it as coming from myself. pressed with the great nec the Union of these States, I ask your immediate attention to this subject. The magnitude of the interest at stake warrants some Executive action predicated upon this information, if it be only to ascertain if it be grounded upon even probable information. If it shall prove even probable information. If it shall prove groundless, no harm shall have been done, provided the inquiry be made, as it can be

without compromising the government or in-jury to the cause in which it is now engaged. If, however, it shall prove well founded, there is no estimate too high to place upon its na-tional value.

Now, therefore, Mr. President, I suggest that gentlemen, whose former political and social relations with the leaders of the Southern re-volt, may be allowed to hold unofficial corres-pondence with them on this subject—the corespondence to be submitted to you. It may thus ascertained what crede may be given to these statements, and also whether a peaceful solution of the present struggle may not be attainable. I am sure nothing I can say can add to your well known desire to produce this result. Your exalted position, the embarrassments and responsibilities which surround you upon all sides, the bleeding condition of the country, becoming exhausted, not only in the impoverishment of its best life-blood and industrial production, but in the deterioration and consequent destruction of our political institutions —all call apon you, as our chief ruler, to take one step — on the road of peaceful effort, by which it accertain whether the time has not arrived when other methods than brute fighting may not accomplish what military force has failed to do. In the origin of this struggly you foresaw that such a time would come Your Inaugural Address, delivered nearl two years ago, pointed out with prophetic vision the certain results of the impending conflict of arms. Your language then was: "Sup pose you go to war; you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides and and when, after index loss of ooth stees and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the iden-tical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you." You saw that after a bloody and terrible struggle "the still small voice of of reason" would intervene and settle the con-troversy. You know that since the establish ment of Christian civilization, negotiation a compromise have, sooner or later, determin every military contest. It cannot be other-wise here. Has not the time arrived when, to quote your own language, we should "cease fighting," at least long enough to ascertain whether "the identical questions," about which we began the fight may not be amicably and honorably adjusted, and the "terms of inconfidence in your patriotism, and with no de sire to interfere with your legitimate constitutional prerogatives.

I am, with the highest respect, yours very truly.

FERNANDO WOOD

PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO M3. WOOD. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1862.

Hon. Fernando Wood:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 8th, My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 8th, with the accompanying note of same date, was received yesterday.

The most important paragraph in the letter, as I consider, is in these words: "On the 25th of November last I was advised by an authority which I deemed likely to be well informed as well as reliable and truthful, that the Southern States would send Representatives to the next Congress, provided that a full and general amnesty should permit them to do so. No guarantee or terms were asked for, other than the amnesty referred to."

No guarantee or terms were asked for, other than the amnesty referred to."

I strongly suspect your information will prove to be groundless; nevertheless, I thank you for communicating it to me. Understanding the phrase in the paragraph above quoted—"the Southern States would send Representatives to the next Congress"—to be substantially the same as that "the people of the Southern States would cease resistance, and would reinangurate, submit to, and maintain would reinangurate, submit to, and maintain would reinaugurate, submit to, and maintain the national authority within the limits of such States, under the Constitution of the United States," I say that in such case the war

would cease on the part of the United States; and that if within a reasonable time "a full and general amnesty" were necessary to such end, it would not be withheld. I do not think it would be proper now to ommunicate this, formally or informally, he people of the Southern States. My bel the people of the Southern States. My belief is that they already know it, and when they choose, if ever, they can communicate with me unequivocally. Nor do I think it proper now to suspend military operations to try any experiment of negotiation.

I should nevertheless receive, with great pleasure, the exact information you now have, and also such other as you may in any way

and also such other as you may in any way obtain. Such information might be more valuable before the 1st of January than after

Ward.
While there is nothing in this letter which I shall dread to see in history, it is, perhaps, better for the present that its existence should not become public. I therefore have o request that you will regard it as confiden

Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

MR. LINCOLN'S ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM OF PEACE-THE DYING COUNSEL OF CRITTEN-DEN .- Mr. Lincoln says in his letter to the meeting at Springfield:

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1863.

meeting at Springfield:

There are those who are dissatisfied with ne. To such I would say, "You desire peace, and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we attain it? There are but three onceivable ways: First, to suppress the relelion by force of arms. This I am trying to lo. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are greed. If you are not for it, we are not greed. A second way is to give up the lnion. I am against this. If you are, you hould say so plainly. If you are not for force, for yet for dissolution, there only remains nor yet for dissolution, there only remains maginary compromise. I do not believe any compromise embracing the main nee of the Union is now possible." In our judgment, not only is this analysis incomplete, but the element left out is the

to the people in rebellion, that, whenever they cturn to their allegiance, they shall be pro tected in all their constitutional rights, as such rights were understood and declared by the national authorities at the outset of the war. Let the President add the element of sound policy to the element of necessary force, and the great body of "those who are dissatisfied" with bim will be satisfied. The combination of these two elements is what the conservatives of the country demand as the true solution of the problem of peace. It s the very thing they demand. They do not demand any compromise except the compromise of the constitution; they reject every other compromise: they do not admit the power of the President to offer any other. Mr. Lincoln's grave argument in opposition to the possibility of present compromise is purely irrelevant. It is a shot fired in the air. It is a blow dealt at a phantom. Nay, it is worse, inasmuch as it suggests the inference that Mr. Lincoln believes he has the power to compromise extra constitutionally with the people in rebellion, and that he is not unwilling to exercise the power according to his views as soon as its exercise shall me practicable. This suggestion is unhappily strengthened by Mr. Lincoln's very remarkable pretermission of the only way of attaining peace which excludes all terms of promise except the terms of the constitution, and by his significant declaration that "the promise of freedom" to the slaves of the South "being made must be kept." All together, the conclusion seems irresistible that Mr. Lincoln's own way of attaining peace is compounded of the first and last of the three ways he enumerates; that is to say, he appears to be for suppressing the rebellion by force, and then compromising with the people of the South on terms that will guarantee the execution of "the promise of freedom" to the slaves. In other words, he appears to be for ultimately negotiating peace on the basis of the proclamation, instead of tendering peace at any time on the simple basis of the constitution. This is apparently Mr. Lincoln's way of attaining peace. But this is not the way of an overwhelming majority of the loyal people of the Union. It is the radical not the conservative way. The conservative way is trankly to offer

on the basis of the constitution, and to fight sim-

ply until the constitution is accepted. This is

the way which the conservatives of the country are now vigorously urging Mr. Lincoln to adopt by a proclamation of amnesty or by some equivalent act or at any rate by some act that involves the assurance of exemption from the extraordinary penalties of confiscation and emancipation on the condition of a return to allegiance. conservatives of the country appeal to the President to throw open the doors of the constitution to the neople in rebellion, so that President by a high act of justice and of magnanimity to support our triumphant arms by stimulating the people in rebellion to revolt | them with all the more unanimity and eato coercion without subtracting from coercion. Such is the conservative way of attaining and glorious advantages of this way. They are patent; and, besides, they have been set forth heretofore time and again by ourselves and by others, as they will be hereafter, if necessary. Our purpose in this relation now is to adduce not any arguments of our own but the authority of that peerless statesman and patriot who has but just departed from the midst of us crowned with the love and veneration of his countrymen. Mr. Crittenden spent in this city the greater part of the fortnight preceding his death, and every friend who visited him during his stay here, and conversed with him at all on public affairs, can bear witness to his exceeding anxiety that the President should at once second the recent victories of our arms by a proclamation of amnesty or by some act of like effect; but it is not so generally known, that, prompted by his absorbing solicitude on the subject, he had resolved to address a private letter to the President, urging him without delay to take this step. Yet such is the fact, as is well known to a number of the friends of Mr. Crittenden, including the writer of this article. In response to a very kind message from Mr. Crittenden, we called upon him the evening before he left for his home at Frankfort, when he introduced the subject of his resolution privately to address the President concerning a proclamation of amnesty, spoke of the deep interest he felt in the adoption of such a measure in this hour of our military triumph, declared his firm conviction that more than all other agencies beside it would serve to bring the war to a speedy close and at the same time pave the way to an early and permanent re-establishment of the government in the hearts of the people, avowed his gratification at the reported discussion of a proclamation of amnesty in the Cabinet, and dwelt with a mournful emphasis on the physical prostration which prevented him from immediately addressing the President concerning the subject. He added, however, that he was on the eve of returning to his home, with the resolution to perform this task as soon as he should get a little strength. Such were the leading ideas expressed by the illustrious patriot during the interview. On the following morning, he returned to his home, where a few days afterwards, in the complete possession of his faculties and with nothing wanting to his pure and beautiful fame, he sank full-orbed into the grave. The views we have cited above constitute

the dying counsel of the illustrious and lamented patriot to the Chief Magistrate of his country in this crisis of her existence. We in all respectfulness and in all solemnity commend the counsel to that high officer. Death, in arresting its utterance, has but consecrated

and ennobled it. Now that the army of Virginia has been cut off, by our occupation of Chattanooga and Knoxville, from its chief means of uthern supply, General Lee must either retreat from the Old Dominion or make another forward movement into Maryland and Pennsylvania. We are curious to see which he will do. He would hate dreadfully to retreat, but Gettysburg stands where it stood, and Gen. Meade is stronger than he

was in July. The rebels never go to see the Falls of iagara now. And it isn't necessary, They'll soon have a chance to see a much bigger Fall arer home-the Fall of their Confederacy. And this Fall will be crowned with a more cheering rainbow than ever the grand horse-

shoe cataract was. We will not say whether there will be any ecessity for a suspension bridge in the case.

We apprehend, that, ere this, General Gilmore has done Charleston the favor to roast her eggs for her.

eir columns South, and we are pushing ours

right after them.

The Democrat can't see why the Contee of the Constitutional Union party of the State of New York "are sending secret" circulars about." The particular circular which excites the particular animadversion of our very particular neighbor is that of the 24th ult., which looked to a full representation in Convention at Albany, on Tuesday ast, "in order that their full influence may be felt in the selection of suitable men for State officers, upon whom all conservative parties may concentrate in the coming elec The Democrat turns up its particular nose at this, and as it admits they had a right to do as they pleased-a generous admissionit may at first seem strange that any exceptions should be taken. But our neighbor does not obect to their efforts to nominate a State ticket so much as he does to the mode of doing it. The idea of inviting people to a convention very one upon which the attention of all raises a guffaw en his pleasant visage. "He doesn't do such things, he doesn't." When thoughtful patriots is now fixed with especial earnestness. We mean the coupling of policy he wants a State ticket does he send out circulars? No! Does he propose the selection with force by a positive and solemn assurance of suitable men to conciliate a conservative sentiment? No forsooth! He takes the short. cut and nominates the ticket himself, and such a ticket-"a thing of shreds and patches"which he dubs by the name of Democratic! We are, therefore, to regard the virtuous spasm which has seized the Louisville organ. of the no-more-men-and-no-more-money party, not in the light of a positive objection to the course of the committee of the constitu tional Union party of the State of New York, but as the outburst of its astonishment that any sane set of men could be so green as to ask the co-operation of the conservative people, when a State ticket for the nonce could be so much more easily tinkered out of the scraps and rubbish which are always "lying around loose" in times of high excitement in a nation.

> A SPIRITED FIGHT.-Captain G. P. Stone. Twenty-fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, was sent out, accompanied by twelve men, to Monroe county, Kentucky, to recover some Government property which had been stolen by the rebels and left at Peter's Creek. He started on the evening of the 3d inst., and on the night of the 5th encamped at Bethlehem Meeting-house, in that county, where he received intelligence from a trustworthy source that rebel cavalry was then in the immediate neighborhood, and would be at the meeting house that night. Captain Stone says that after the boys had laid down to get a few moments' rest, he went a short distance to reconnoitre, and distinctly heard the sound of approaching horsemen. Suspecting them to be the enemy, he aroused his men, and they silently awaited the rebel advance. About twenty-five of the party came in sight, and went directly toward the meeting-house, when, observing two of the horses of our party, which had in the flurry of the moment been imperfectly hid, they commenced cautiously an examination of the premises. The auspicious moment arrived, and our men let fly their twelve carbines into the ranks of the foe, who were thrown into disorder, not dreaming of the proximity of our boys. They rallied and returned the fire, however, but without effect. They could not reach Captain Stone's gallant men, secured, as they were under cover. Another well-directed volley dispersed the rebel forces effectually. They got-hold of Captain Stone's horses and a carbine, which they carried off with them. None of our men were injured. Four of the rebels were killed outright, and three were wounded. They also lost one horse, killed. This was a gallant little exploit, for which Captain Stone and his brave men deserve great credit.

THE GREAT FEDERAL TRIUMPHS .- We think that the feelings of all our loval citizens must prompt them to desire to unite together in the public expression of their joy and gratitude for the late successes at Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Cumberland Gap, whereby Tennessee and they may see that the path of their return is Kentucky have been relieved of the presence clear and free. The conservatives invoke the of rebel foes and secured for the present at least against danger. These are great and important events, and we can rejoice over against their wicked leaders and to come back! thusiasm, because, through the skill and to their old allegiance. In short, the conser- science of our brave Generals, they have been vatives urge the President to add conciliation | achieved without bloodshed. No grief for beloved relatives and friends, fallen in the ranks of the conquerors or the conquered, peace. We need not point out the unequalled | mingles with our deep emotions of triumph in this hour of gladness.

Our noble champions in the field should know how we appreciate their successes. Our flags should wave upon the winds. Our bonfires should blaze. Our cannon should thunder. Our torch-bearing processions should gleam along our streets. Our shouts should make the very clouds echo back the names of Rosecrans and Burnside.

We are sure that thousands of true her have anticipated us in these suggestions. Let some of our leading patriots arrange the programme, and the loyal masses will, we doubt not, throw their whole souls into the execution of it.

The Washington Republican, according to the despatches of this morning, says that "the Government will restrain Jim Lane or any other man in any attempt to avenge the Lawrence outrage by ravaging the counties of Missouri or involving the innocent and guilty alike in a common destruction of property and life." We are glad to receive this assurance. Affairs in the Border counties of Missouri and Kansas are rapidly tending toward a fixed condition of savage warfare, and nothing but the prompt and determined interposition of the Government can avert this terrible issue. It is the solemn duty of the Government to keep the war in its own hands, and the duty should be faithfully performed. We do not want amongst us the example of a Corsican Vendetta on a huge scale. Let us be saved at least from this calamity and reproach. And we shall be, if the Government is not criminally lax in the performance of its duty.

TENNESSEE.-As Tennessee has now been delivered, no doubt permanently, from the presence of rebel soldiery, it would seem to be her proper course, as a State of the Union, which certainly she has at no time ceased to be, to elect a Legislature and a dele gation to Congress, and enter at once upon the discharge of all her old duties and the enjoyment of all her old privileges. She should perform the acts that Kentucky performs and be treated as Kentucky is treated. Is there any obstacle to this? If so, who interposes it? And by what right?

Let the Conservatives in the North put out the abolition conflagration there, and the Conservatives in the South the rebel conflagration there. If the work can't be done in this way, may God rain upon the two onflagrations, through heaven's unstopped windows, forty days and forty nights.

It is interesting to know that a hollow shot weighing eighty pounds can be thrown from a a 100-pound Parrott 8,453 yards, with a charge of No. 7 powder. With a charge of No. 5 powder the same shot can be thrown 8,845 yards. This is forty-five yards over five

It is said that the rebel citizens of Chattancoga feel outraged beyond all endurance because the Yankee soldiers passing along the streets of their town sing Yankee Doodle and the rest of the U.S. National airs through their noses. Lord! what an insult to the chivalry!

We should like to have the world as it was made by God, and the Union as it was made by our fathers. Adam, Eve, and the Devil sadly changed God's work, and the secessionists, abolitionists, and Louis Napoleon would change as deplorably the work of the

The United States brig Bainbridge, which was reported to have foundered at sea on the 21st August, with the loss of all on oard but one, has arrived safely at Morris Island.

A fire early this morning destroyed the boiler-works, blackswith shops, and machine shops at the Globe Iron Works in South Boston. The fire will cause a serious delay in Rosecrans and Burnside are pushing the construction of the two new mobilding here. Loss \$25,000 or \$50,000,

The latest despatch received by the Govern-nent from Rosecraps, to the 5th inst., says that be situation is entirely satisfactory. General Pleasanton has completed his of-

General Pleasanton has completed his official report of the operations of the cavalry in the late campaign. It exhibits the surprising fact that the total loss of the cavalry corps from June 7th to the present time, in killed, wounded, and missing, is upward of 4,000.

The sensation report of sending Grant's army to the Rio Grande to repress the invasion of Texas by the French is discredited here.

It turns out to be true that Gen. Meigs has been removed from his position as Quartermaster General. Rufus Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, is prominently named as his successor. General Ripley, for many years Chief of Ordnance, and Col. Taylor, for 30 years Commissary of Subsistence, and Surgeon-General Hammond, have all been removed. An official order to the above effect will soon be made public. This wholesale change of old and prominent officials causes quite a sensation in army circles. ials causes quite a sensation in army cir-

cles.

The rebels prepared an ambuscade for a party of the 6th Ohio Cavalry on Friday as they were returning from a reconnoissance beyond the Rappahannock, and succeeded in wounding and capturing thirty of them. The commander, Major Pryor, was wounded, but escred capture.

capture, ing advantage of the absence of a vedette scent on our advanced line on Sunday. They killed and captured five men. Among the former was Licut Lyon, of the 1st Pennsyl-rania cavalry. They secured an amboy of mules and horses.

Reliable information says that the public

debt has not increased since the last published statement over the aggregate amount of the 5-20 bonds issued. During the last six weeks suspended claims amounting to \$30,000,000 have accumulated against the Treasury. The loan of \$50,000,000 asked of Eastern banks by Secretary Chase is intended to pay off these claims, leaving a handsome balance to carry on the Gevernment until the new notes are

ready for issue.

The commandant of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in the city reports that 650,000 soldiers passed through it during the fiscal year of 1862. MEMPHIS, Sept. 5.
Advices from Duvall's Bluff to the 30th ult.
are received. The rebels were massing their
tonces east of Bayou Meteor and showing

great activity. It was thought the movement was but a feint and that Price was falling backtoward Little Rock.

Gen. Davidson's position is a very strong one, and so far he has shown fighting qualities

which place him in the front ranks of suc-persful officers.

The sanitary condition of the army is about as last reported. A good many of the men are sick with chills and tever, but in this respect the Federal army is no worse than the rebels. As soon as notice was given to Gen. Hovey that a large number of guerillas were concentrated at Morgan's, La., two gunboats

Were sent to that point to drive the rebels off. After shelling the levee for about two hours, the rebels were compelled to abandon their position, with a loss of 57 killed and wound-On the arrival of the Sunny South this morning at Crow Island, twenty miles below this city, she was fired upon by about thirty guerillas from the Arkansas shore—the upper pottion of the cabin receiving thirty-two shots. None were hurt. The Tecumseh was fired

into at the same point.

Quite a force of guerillas have assembled at
Thompson's Bend, where they have planted Thompson's Bend, where they have planted two 12-pounder guns. A gunboat has left for that point to shell them off.

On the arrival of the Sallie Robinson at a point a short distance below Red river she was fired into from the Louisiana shore by a band of guerillas, killing 10 and wounding 23 soldiers. She was considerable cut to nices by

She was considerably cut to pieces by Minie balls.

The officers of the Gladiator saw a good The officers of the Gizdiator saw a good many guerillas near Baton Rouge, but that stramer kept clear of them. When she arrived off Tompkins she was fired at, and immediately in iront of her a shell exploded; no one was burt. A gunboat being near her, the firm careed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8. A forris Island letter to the Times states that the enemy has been lately reinforced with 2,000 troops from Lee's army. They are

to hold out to the public at this time my brilliant prospects of immediate active perations. The weather is getting very in-tement, thus rendering it a matter of some outs that Dahlgren will succeed in his de-Another important point to be taken into

Another important point to be taken into consideration is the opinion of the Admiral that Sumpter is not silenced; but in that particular the belief of Gilmore differs widely from Deblgren, the former claiming to have completely silenced the Fort eight days ago, besing his assumption on statements made and corroborated by rebel prisoners and deserters. As the fate of Sumpter has most important connection with the operations of the fleet, Admiral Dahlgren does not like to venture on an attack until the fact of Sumpter being rendered useless is established beyond a doubt. His chief pilot, and others who have been at a favorable distance to observe, assert that the a favorable distance to observe, assert that the northwest wall of Sumpter is as sound as ever, and that six guns are mounted on the parapet, one or more of which fired rounds of last Saturday. Now then, if Sumpter is not silenced, we must wait until it is.

The following is a speceal to the Times. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,] September 7. September 7. Cavalry skirmishes across the Rappahanock, on our extreme right flank, are becom-

ing quite frequent.

en Friday a deserter from Battery I, 4th
New York artillery, disguised in Lieutenant
Colonel's uniform, stole two horses, mounted
a companion upon one as his orderly, and rode
through our infantry picket lines, where he
turned guerilla and robbed on a big scale. He

was captured.
"Major Jones," a female of passable attractions, fluent in speech, and bold demeanor,
who has been frequently within our lines, was sted yesterday with a memoranda of the [World's Special.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

Burnside's official despatches are of much ogth, detailing his advance and occupation ength, detailing his advance and occupation of knoxville, and are so interwoven with information of his contemplated movements as o recter them improper for publication. East Tennessee Valley is cleared of rebels flown to within a short distance of Chattanooga. It is expected that ere this our cavalry ass destroyed the trestle-work on the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad where it spans he rivers and valleys in that mountainous region.

gion.

A Tribune's despatch says Capt. Sharcar, with a portion of the 1st Indiana cavalry, Gen. Howard's body-guard, made a reconnoissance to the vicinity of Aldies, near Cold Spring Gap. He encountered a body of Moseby's men, and had a skirmish with them, driving them off, and bringing four in as prisoners.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8. Four men made an attack on a negro in his house near Goshen, Clermont county, Saturdev night. The negro fired on them, killing two instantly and wounding a third.

Masses were held in the Catholic churches

this city yesterday, at the request of Gen. osecrans, for the success of the Federal arms. MEMPHIS, September 4.

MEMPHIS, September 4.
A refugee from Columbus, Miss., has arrived the, who has been in the Quartermaster's Deartment of the rebel army for the past two ears, and has had more than ordinary opportunities for observing, states that Johnston's sees were fifty men per night by desertion. is army is dispirited and demoralized, and lose who have not deserted only wait for an apportunity to do so.

abose who have not deserted only wait for an opportunity to do so.

Rebel officers estimate the number of troops between Columbus, Miss., and Corinth at seven thousand. Two regiments of Johnston's army have been sent to Georgia, and we came up to Okolona recently to repel an expected Yankee raid.

ected Yankee raid.

econstruction committees were appointed the Unionists in the vicinity of Columbus, the movement was suppressed by the mily. There is a strong latent Union feeling

ary. There is a strong latent Union feeling along the inhabitants, which is becoming one open and bold in manifestation.

Citizens regard the rebel troops as oppressed invaders, and look anxiously for the vance of the Yankees among them. Deters from Bragg's army reached here, state that they are on third rations, which exists of beef, rice, and corn meal.

The wheat crop throughout the country is od. The Confederate government is seizing ery tenth bushel for taxes.

contemplating a raid on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, while Ruddy is to make attack on Glendale, Miss., at the same bree hundred deserters are rendezvoused

Winston county, all armed and determined o resist the rebel authorities to the last. to resist the rebel authorities to the last.
The rebels are conscripting negroes at Talledega and building breastworks at Selma.
These statements are daily confirmed by deserters and refugees, and are believed to be Newcome with 700 men is near Jackson.

Tenn, conscripting. The sanitary condition of Hurlbut's corps is good, and the troops are in fine spirits.

TRENTON, GA., Sept. 8.

The army crossed Raccoon Mountain unobstructed, and advanced ten miles from Chattaneogs, with the infantry concentrated ready for action. The enemy's position and movements are doubtful.

ments are doubtful.

Orittenden reports them at Chattanooga fifty thousand strong. Their cavalry is retreating rapidly toward Atlanta.

Wilder is opposite Chattanooga, and reports the rebels busy night and day building pontoon bosts. It is thought that they intend to move north, attack and overwhelm Burnside, push upon Nashville, or go to Kentucky, threatening the communications of this army. threatening the communications of this army, thus forcing it to fall back. Failing to defeat Burnside, it is thought they will retreat to Richmond, reinforce Lee, and fail on Meade.

Negley and Wood reconnoited on the Lookout Mountain resterday and found the front strongly nicketed. An attempt to cross will rongly picketed. An attempt to cross will estrongly opposed. This range only sepates the opposing forces. There is a general onion that a great battle must soon ensue. The Chattanooga Rebel of the 4th just, says unside attacked London on the 3d inst.

Burnside attacked London on the 3d inst. The rebels destreyed the bridge and moved. Forrest burnt his own train.

The Rebel of the 5th inst. calls on Governor Brown of Georgia to assume command of the State militia in the impending conflict.

Capt. White, of the 4th Georgia cavalry, was shot at Chattanooga on Friday as a deserter and spy. Capt. Rhoades, of the same reciment, was shot, and all recimental officers. giment, was shot, and all regimental officers f the 4th Georgia reduced to the ranks the ame day, for encouraging descriers and aiding onscripts to escape. Negley's reconnoissance succeeded admira-dly. He got on to Lookout Mountain, and

new holds it, strongly supported. TRENTON, GA., Sept. 9.

Chattanooga is evacuated. The rebels moved out on the 8th. They were moving southward all day. The successful accomplishment of the flanking movement caused them to evacuate the place. We are now in possession of all of Tennessee and North Georgia. It is not known whether the rebels are retreating to a new position near Chattanooga, or are retreating to Atlanta. Rapid and vigorous pursuit is being made. Crittenden's troops are now marching into and occupying Chatare now marching into and occupying Chat-

[Tribune's Despatch.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 8. White's guerillas, about 300 strong, are reported to be near Purcellsville, in Louden county. Mosbey's forces are scattered since the wounding of their commander.

Between two and three hundred deserters arrived here from New York to-day under guard. They will be distributed to their regi-

rents at once.

Two days ago a raid was made by the ebels upon a brigade of the sixth corps. The uprillas dashed into camp, fired into the ents of Gen. Bartlett, and carried off the brigrde flag.
It is said the General had his headquarters

toe far from the camp of his sold [Tribune's Special.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, } Sept. 8. Colonel R. C. Hill, of the rebel army, re

Colonel R. C. Hill, of the rebel army, recently sent word across the Rappahannock
from Fredericksburg that he would like to
see an officer of our army.

The wish being made known to Gen. Custer, the General himself crossed. The motive
of Col. Hill's request was to make inquiries
respecting Gen. Gregg, with whom he was
once a classmate and intimate friend.

Gen. Custer received a note from Col. Hill,
which was forwarded. Col. Hill remarked
confidentially to Gen. Custer that peace was confidentially to Gen. Custer that peace was near at hand. This assertion was also volun-tarily made by two rebel officers in the boat which conveyed Gen. Custer and by others on On being asked the reason of the supposi-

tion, they would not communicate, simply reiterating their opinion. Col. Hill would not state what command he was connected with, but he appeared to be a staff officer. but he appeared to be a staff officer.

At least 1,000 cavalry and infantry from
the rebel army thronged about the wharf as
spectators when Gen. Custer landed. His reception by the officers was exceedingly cor-

Notwithstanding this anticipation of peace, the rebels expected another battle near Cul-pepper. They did not anticipate attacking us, but presumed we, strengthened by con-Government in earnest.

Great amicability exists between our pickets and those of the enemy. Yesterday about 100 men, belonging to both armies, bathed together in the Rappahannock.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.
The Tribune has the following from a pas-senger by the stemmer Scotia, who enjoyed pe-culiarly favorable facilities for becoming fam-We learn that the Anglo-rebel iron-clads are being pushed forward to completion with

Two 2,000 ton iron-clads, combining the ram and Monitor principles, are being built by Laird, at Birkenhead.

One of these is already launched. They are plated with 4-inch iron. Each carries two turnets twelve inches thick, and have formidable rams projecting from their stems.
Such turrets will carry two 200-pounder rifle guns, and each vessel will be armed in

ddition with two 100-pounder stern chasers. Guns were ready at Preston and Lancashire. nd would be shipped and put on board in the The steamer Adriatic, from Liverpool, via Galway 1st, passed Cape Race to-day, and the following news was obtained:

The Times editorially admits that the question of building ships for the Confederates is becoming serious and urgent.

No concession can be made to menace.

Laws must take their course. The Times hopes that if the rams are really intended for the Confederates the law may be strong enough to stop them.

Sir John's Run, VA.,
On Baltimore and Ohio R. R., Sept. 8.

Our forces at Bath, consisting of a part of Our forces at Bath, consisting of a part of two companies of the 30th Pennsylvania cav-alry, commanded by Col. Wnykoop, were at-tacked this morning at 3 o'clock by a party of rebels, estimated at from 50 to 250. The rebels eluded the route of the pickets. Col. D. M. Strober, of the 3d Virginia caval-ry, who was at Bath, states that our forces resisted the attack with much gallantry, and drove lock the supery. drove back the enemy.

A party at once started in pursuit, with what success is not known.

What success is not known.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 8.

The 33d New Jersey regiment, by dint of large bounties, has nearly reached the minimum now required, and are under marching

orders to-day.

So many men are deserting that the Colonel was compelled to call on Gen. Dix for a guard of Regular soldiers to maintain discipline among them. This guard did not give entire satisfaction, and was succeeded on Sunday by the 30th Volunteer Regulars.

The Vermont boys have seen service, and don't know anything about blank cartridges or firing in the air; so, when a crowd of new recruits undertook to run the guard last night, they fired on them, and three were killed and four wounded.

Baltimore. Sent. 8.

Baltimore, Sept. 8.
General Schenck has issued an order suppressing the substitute business in that State and in his department.

It having been found that the agencies for procuring substitutes to go out of the State and the Department interferes with the operations of the draft and recruiting.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9. The life interest of seventeen different perare the interest of seventeen different persons to sundry parcels of ground and improvements forfeited and condemned to the United States under the confiscation act, was sold today under a decree of the court. The attendance of persons was large. Provost Marshal Todd was present and gave notice that the military authorities had taken possession of the houses and would retain them until they should see proper to surrender the premise.

of the houses and would retain them until they should see proper to surrender the premises. Col. Lamon expressed his regret that the military authorities had interfered with the sale, and said the purchase must be governed by the fact accordingly, even under this restriction. The estates sold from one-guarter to one-fifth of their actual value.

Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans's report of operations in Middle Tennessee is officially promulgated. It embraces the preliminaries which resulted in driving the rebels out of that portion of the State from the occupation of Murfreesboro, a point 212 miles from the nearest point of supplies. Our loss was 800 killed, 467 wounded, and 13 missing. He captured many small arms, 3 field-pieces, 6 caissons, 3-limbers, 3 rified siege pieces without carriages, besides arms destroyed by the cavalry; quartermaster's stores, 89 tents, 89 flags, and 3,500 sacks of corn and cornmeal. The total number of prisoners taken was 59 commissioned officers and —— privates.

where white bulling two days.

We drove the enemy from his first position, at the want of ammunition and the arrival, in the second day, of three regiments to rein. rce the enemy, from the direction whence Our loss in the battle was probably over 100

Our loss in the battle was probably over for officers and men killed and wounded, among whom are Captains Paul and Baron and John Koenig, Aid-de-camp, killed, while leading an assault on the enemy's right, and McNally, of the 2d Virginia, and Capt. Ewing, of the artillery, dangerously wounded. I have reason to believe the enemy's loss is greater than ours.

One of our Parrott guns burst the first day, mid, becoming worthless, was abandoned.

Great efforts up to noon to-day have been made by the combined forces of Imboden and Jackson to prevent our returning, but with

ncluding a Major and two or three Lieuten

ants; also a large number of cattle, horses, &c. (Signed) WM. W. AVERILL; St. Louis, Sept. 9.
A special to the Democrat from Panola, Kanthe most exciting reports are in circulation of another threatened invasion of Kansas. Quanrell has at least 1,000 men near the Kansas line. The feeling in Johnson, Miami, Linu, and Bourbon counties cannot be appreciated by any one removed from the seat of danger.

The recent unobstructed entry into Kansas and the unopposed return of Quantrell, has created a universal feeling of insecurity in the der counties. The citizens are organizing into makery ompanies and regiments. The towns on the porder are nightly patrolled by citizens, along number of families will leave these counties unless something is done for their otection. The condition of the women and protection. The condition of the women and children is most painful. The meeting to-day will be a large gathering of rebel haters and radical Union men. Lane, Parrott, Moonlight, Sidney, Clarke, Jennison, Insley, Baboock, Osborn, Shannon, Lowe, Hoyt, Reynolds, Miller, Lawrence, A. C. Wilder, D. W. Wilder, and many other well-known men are here.

Among all these there is one pervading opinion: We must kill bushwhackers or they will

kill us. They are in favor of putting them out of the way immediately. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 9. The Richmond Examiner of the 8th con-The Richmond Examiner of the our contains the following:

Charleston, Sept. 7.—Morris Island was execuated yesterday afternoon. The enemy had advanced their sappers up to the most of Wagner, and, it being impossible to hold it, Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which is the property of the same of money.

cauregard ordered to cook place at noon.

The enemy hold Cummings Point, in full Heavy firing is now going on between our atteries on Sullivans Island and Fort Mouland the Monitors.
The following is from the Richmond Whig

f the 8th: The bombardment was kept up without intermission all day yesterday and far into the night. About one hundred and fifty of our men were killed and wounded at batteries Wegner and Gregg, At dark on Wednesday, the enemy, having At dark on Wednesday, the enemy, having advanced their sappers to the very moat of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold the island longer, Gen. Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which was executed between 8 P. M. and 1 A. M. with success. We spiked the guns of Wagner and Gregg and withdrew noiselessly in forty barges. Only one barge, containing twelve men, was captured. All quiet this morning.

All quiet this morning.

Charleston, Sept. 7, M.—A despatch from Major. Stephen Elliott, commanding at Fort Sumpter, announces that a flag of truce, demanding the immediate surrender of the Fort, has just been received from Admiral Dahlgren by Licent Previous of the terms. Lieut. Brown, of the steamer Palmet State. Gen. Beauregard has telegraphed to Major Elliott to reply to Dahlgren that he can have Fort Sumpter when he takes it and holds it, and that in the meantime such de-

mands are puerile and unbecoming. NEW YORK, Sept. 9. The steamer Petapsco, from Havana on the 3d, arrived to night, with news from Vera Cruz to the 15th, which is of little importance. The occupation of Tamp'co by the French was effected by an expedition of seven vessels with 1,000 infantry and 70 cavalry. After a slight resistance, the city and port were occurred.

Another rebellion is reported to have broken out in San Domingo, in consequence whereof Gen. Litero had been obliged to shut himself, with the garrisen, in the fort, abandoning the city. Troops were subsequently sent, which leared the city and scattered the rebels with one bayonet charge, in which there were but one killed and twelve wounded. The one killed was the Commander-in-Chief of the whole expedition, who was shot in the head. It was reported that there was another battle. Yellow fever was raging in Havana consid-

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9. Crittenden's division of Rosecrans's army took possession of Chattanooga to-day. The enemy evacuated, retreating south. Some excitement was created at Columbus, Ohio, this afternoon, occasioned by some cavalrymen tearing down a Vallandigham flag.

CAIRO, Sept. 9.

The steamer City of Alton left this morning for Memphis and Vicksburg, having on board Generals Logan and Burbridge, en route to their command; also, Mr. Mellon, Treasury Agent, on his way to Memphis. Millen had just returned from Washington, and brought the news that the re-opening of trade was soon expected. Brig.-Gens. Tuttle and Sweeney are here en route South.

The steamer Julia arrived last night from

New Orleans, making the run in six days. She brings dates to the 2d inst. An officer from Brashear City, on the 1st inst., gives the

following:
A deserter from Byron's Texas regiment came into Brashear City on Sunday. Hesays that it was announced to the troops, by order of Gen. Dick Taylor, that Gen. Magruder was killed in Galvesion the the week previous by one of his Lieutenants, who caught him in criminal intercourse with his wife. A deserter also states that the whole rebel ce in Louisiana is not over ten thousand, and they are scattered from Rrashear City to Opelousas and Alexandria, under command of Taylor, whose headquarteas are at Camp Bis-

The regiment which this deserter belonged to had nearly all deserted. Two more regi-ments are in open mutiny, and declare they will serve no longer, as the Confederate cause

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] CAMP NEAR TRENTON, GA., Sept 9. A despatch from the front fully confirms the intelligence of the evacuation of Chattanooga, which began yesterday. It is believed that the enemy carried with him all his stores and munitions of war, although nothing definite is known. The rebels have totally abandoned fast Tenessee, and Buckner has retreated East Tennessee, and Buckner has retreated southward to unite with Bragg. Gen. Crittenden has occupied Chattanooga. The most strenuous efforts are making to complete the reconstruction of the Memphis and Chattanooga Railroad, and it is confidently expected that the damage will be repaired in a few days.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] NEWBERN, N. C., Sept. 6. The Hon. David Heaton, representative of the Treasury Department, left here on the 2d inst. for Washington, on important business of a commercial and civil character.

The Raleigh Standard is full of proceedings of peace meetings from different correspondents, which fearlessly endorse the course of the Standard.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] Washington, Sept. 9.
General Heintzelman, it is stated, will be placed in command of the Texas expedition. His former service in that State for a number of years renders his appointment a good one. Eighty National Banks, with a capital of \$10,500,000, have been authorized. The first instalment of circulation notes will be ready

Fort Moultrie, according to the report of a Fort Moultrie, according to the report of a foreign officer, is mounted with one six and one eight hundred-pounder Blakely gun, intended for rams, which are building. The guns came by way of Nassau.

No prisoners of war are hereafter to be enlisted without the consent of the department commander until full inquiry is made into the history of the applicant.

There have been twenty dismissals from the army this week, including one Colonel.

There have been twenty dismissals from the army this week, including one Colonel.

The Republican says that the Government will restrain Jim Lane or any other man in any attempt to avenge the Lawrence outrage by ravaging the counties of Missouri, or involving the innocent and guilty alike in a common destruction of property and life.

The Court of Inquiry, of which Gen. Barry is President and Capt. Scott, of Gen. Halleck's staff, Judge Advocate, is in session engaged in investigating the circumstances of the evacuation of Martinsburg on the 14th of June last by Gen. Tyler's command.

rified siege pieces without carriages, besides arms destroyed by the cavalry; quartermast arms destroyed by the

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 9.

ing for the flag, standing on his borse for that purpose. Some one ran out of the grocery and commenced hitting the soldier's horse. The soldier drew his revolver and frightened the fellow back into the store. The flag was then torn down amid the cheers of the soldiers, carried a short distance, and dropped in the street. Some of the cavalrymen went back to get it again, when Major Skils, Provost Marshal of the post, interfered and restored order. This is the same flag turn which the trouble some weeks since flag from which the trouble some weeks sine proceeded.

A despatch to the Times, dated Cumberland Cap, Sept. 9th, says General Frazer with two thousand men and fourteen pieces of artillery surrendered at four o'clock to-day to Genera rnside's advance, under General Shackel-d. Our forces are new in possession of the We have brought in over thirty prisoners, Gap.

St. Louis, Sept. 10. Sr. Louis, Sept. 10.

A special to the Democrat, dated Leavenworth, 9th inst., says: Mayor Anthony was errested by two detectives aided by twenty soldiers, who, without a word or moment's time, placed him in a wagon and started toward Kansas City at a rapid rate.

The Mayor returned this evening, hundreds of citizens going out to meet him. He addressed a vast throng for two hours, giving a statement of facts of his arrest, and denouge

ng Ewing in bitter terms.

He said the enemy had agreed to revoke his order declaring martial law, and that no decetive should hereafter arrest any civil officer. tective should hereafter arrest any civil officer. Everybody here, without respect to party, derounces the arrest in unqualified terms.

Anthony was taken to Ewings head-quarters, and, after two hours' consultation with detectives and telegraphing to Leavenworth, was released. During his arrest, he was, by order of Ewing, prohibited from private conversation nor permitted to telegraph or write his friends in Leavenworth without submitting the telegrapm or letter to Ewing.

Washington, September 10.
The following was received here this after-DEP'T OF THE SOUTH, HEADQ'RS IN THE FIELD, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 7

To Major-General H. W. Halleck: I have the honor to report that Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg are ours. Last night our sappers crowned the crest of the counter scarp of Fort Wagnerson its sea front, masking all its ours. its guns, and an order was issued to carry the place by assault at 9 o'clock this morning, that being the hour of low water tide. About 10 o'clock last night the enemy commenced evacuating the Island, and all but 75 of them made their escape from Cumming's Point in

small boats. Captured despatches show that the Fort was commanded by Col. Keitt, of South Carolina, and garrisoned by 1,400 effective men, and Battery Gregg by between 100 and 200. Fort Wagner, a work of the most formida-ble kind, and its bomb-proof shelter capable of holding 1,800 men, remains intact after the most terrible bombardment to which any work was ever subjected. We captured nineteen pieces of artillery and a large supply of excellent ammunition. The city and harbor of Charleston are now completely covered by I have the honor to be, General, very re-

spectfully, your obedient servant,
Q. A. GILMORE,
Brigadier-General Commanding. CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 9.
Wood and Waggoner occupied this city
simultaneously at ten minutes past 11 o'clock.
The enemy's rear-guard cavalry, under Pegram, left an hour before. We have taken two steambouts, one horseboat, and thirty pontoon boats; very few stores, no artillery, and no prisoners. The works are unusually strong, and could only have been taken by a

flank movement.

The campaign is one of the most glorious of the war, reflecting honor on Rosecrans.

The casualties in the entire campaign is only one man killed. only one man killed.

Bragg discovered the flanking movement of McGook and Thomas on Monday night, and immediately began to evacuate and to withdraw his troops on the roads to Rome, where they say they will stead. Loheston windered draw his troops on the roads to Rome, where they say they will stand. Johnston reinforced Bragg with the two divisions of Breckinridge and Claiborne, of twenty thousand men. Buckner feil back from Knoxville with his command, which forms the rebel rear-guard. Our army is pushing forward. The campaign is not ended. Citizens say that if we push the rebels hard they won't stop this side of Atlanta. The army does not halt here, but is pushing southward rapidly.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.

A despatch to the Gazette from Knoxville,
Tenn., Sept. 6th, says the great campaign of
the war is over. We are in full possession of The campaign was skilfully planned and energetically executed. Such was the rapidity of our movements, the rebels were taken unawares and fled before us without destroying their property. At London they attempted to hold the bridge, but the impetuosity of the 2d Tennessee regiment broke them to frag-ments. Three steamboats, three locomotives,

and a large number of cars were captured The whole march of our army was a perfect ovation, and our entry ints Knoxyville an event long to be remembered. Thousands of people of every age, sex, color, and condition lined the way with shouts and tears, intermingled with martial music, and joy reigned any sex. Entraid addressed the additionand supreme. Burnside addressed the so people, and assured them of protection, and that while justice should be dealt revenge was no part of the policy of the Government. Gen. Carter also spoke in touching terms of their suffering, and announced its termina-tion. Col. Saunders was called out amid

houts of welcome. Col. Gilbert is appointed Military Governor and Gen. Carter Provost Marshal General of A second despatch says our right wing is in easy teach of Rosecrans's left.

The rebels regarded our expedition as a raid until the last moment.

The march of 250 miles was a hard one, but

made in good order.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10. A deputation of Nashville merchants wait-A deputation of Nashville merchants waited on Secretary Chase to-day to ask for the removal of certain restrictions from the trade of Nashville and Middle Tennessee. It is probable that the object of their visit will be accomplished in the pending modification of commercial regulations applicable to Western commerce. Colonel Edward E. Potter, chief of staff,

telegraphed from Fortress Monroe to-day to Gen. Halleck that when, on Tuesday after-noon, Captain Chispolm, of the steamer New York, left Charleston harbor the rebel flag was still flying at Sumpter, but no guns were mounted, and only a small force remained

Five Monitors and the Ircnsides engaged batteries Beauregard and Bee from 5 A. M. until 2 P. M. on Tuesday, the 8th. A shell from one of the Monitors exploded in the magazine of Fort Moultrie, and the southwestern parapet was seriously damaged by the explosion. CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 10.

Gen. Rosecrans entered the city to-day. Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, is celebrating mass in the cathedral, at General Rosecrans's

request.
The rebels left but few stores. All citizens left the city three weeks ago, taking away their furniture. Very few re-Gen. Rosecrans highly complimented Waggoner for his movements. Waggoner has had command of the column north of the river. He appears to have deceived Bragg entirely as

to the real position of the army.

Burnside's advance is at Athens, moving down rapidly to form a junction with Rose-Capt. Vanduzer, of the telegraph corps, opened an office here to-day at noon.

opened an office here to-day at noon.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 10.

Official intelligence of the capture of Fort Smith reached here this evening. On the 31st Blunt camped within two miles of Cooper and Cabeil, who had a force of 4,000 rebels west of the Fort. The next morning he marched to attack them, but they had fled. Col. Cloud chased Cabell 20 miles south, and had a brief engagement, but, after a few rounds, Cabell's men fled in all directions. Our loss was 8 wounded. Capt. Lane, of the 2d Kausas, was killed. Before Cloud returned, Blunt entered the Fort unresisted.

Blunt is seriously ill, and will return homeward as soon as he is able to sit up.

Blunt is seriously ill, and will return homeward as soon as he is able to sit up.

The Oreeks have mainly deserted the rebels.

McIntosh has gone toward Red river with only 150 men from his thirty regiments. In thirty days no rebel force will remain in the Indian Territory.

Contrabands are flocking to Fort Smith.

The rebels have evacuated Little Rock, and removed forty miles below to Fort Washington, which they are fortifying.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 10.

The steamer New York arrived to-day from Morris Island. She reports that when sheleft, at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Morris Island had been completely in our possession.

Since Sunday we captured 11 guns and 75 men. Five monitors and the Ironsides were beeigging Fort Moultrie. When the New York left it was reported that we had blown up

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] Washington, Sept. 10.

Ey proper official statement, I telegraphed you a short time since that General Hunter ras about to be placed in command of the Department of Missouri. It will be soon ver-

A reconnoissance along the banks of the or Potomac fails to discover any rebels, thus disposing of the rumor that the en-was crossing at several important points of the river. A deputation of merchants from Nashville, consisting of John Lillyett, Fred. K. H. French, and W. W. Latten are in the city to wait upon the Secretary of the Treasury to ask the removal of certain restrictions from the trade of Nashville and Middle Tensesses. sessee. This delegation had an interview with Secretary Chase to-day, and the prosects are flattering that the object of their riskt will be accomplished during the month

isst will be accomplished during of September.
The latest news from Minister Adams at London expresses the belief that the rams now tuilding for the rebels in the Mersey will not be allowed to sail from England.
By the occupancy of Cumming's Point Gen. Gilmore's Parrott guns are a mile and one-eight closer to Charleston than when he threw Coach five from them. eight closer to Charleston than when he threw Greek fire from them.

Paymasters with funds have left for the Army of the Potomac. Warrants have been issued for meney to pay all other troops in the field, which will be done without any delay.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1, The famous Provest Court established by Gen. Butler has been abolished by Gen. Banks, it not having been conducted according to the

A description of military law.

A description Victoria, Texas, came into Brashear City August 30, and stated that on Gress parade at Vermillionville, on Thursday, the 27th, it was announced to the troops, by order of Gen. Dick Taylor, that Major-General Magnuder had been shot and killed in Galveston, a week previously. The description Galveston a week previously. The deserter also stated that the whole rebel force in Louisiana does not amount to more than ten thousand, scattered from near Berwick Bay to Opelousas and Alexandria, all under command of Taylor, who has his headquarters at Camp

island. It was rumored among the rebels that Kirby mith had returned from Arkansas and was at Shreveport. Bicton's Texas regiment numbered over 300 less than a month ago, and but sixty had deerted. Stone's and Louis's Texas regiments are in

pen mutiny, as they consider the rebel cause hopeless.

On the 23d ult., three regiments of Louis-iana troops were despatched from Vermillion-ville to Camp Bisland to quell the mutiny. Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 9, VIA CAIRO, Sept. 10. The steamer John H. Groesback arrived this forenoon from Vicksburg.

General Stevenson's forces were joined by a large number of Confederate soldiers who had quit the service and come into our lines, voluntarily surrendering themselves to our troops. The "Groesbeck" brought up twenty-five of these dissatisfied soldiers.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] Mount Sterling, Sept. 11. A citizen who has just come into town re-ports that Tilton, the rebel, with a command of four hundred men, is about twelve miles

A battalion of the 71st Indiana Cavalry has been ordered to the protection of that portion of the State. We do not know when they will reach their destination, but we hope all proper expedition will be used, as the guerillas may take advantage of the disbandonment of the 10th and 14th Kentucky Cavalry to commit fresh outrages .- EDS. JOURNAL.]

Cincinnati, September 11.
The Dayton Journal of the 10th says: The ury this evening acquited Henry M. Brown jury this evening acquited Henry M. Brown of the charge of murdering J. F. Bollmeyer, Editor of the Dayton Empire.

A despatch from Columbus says: Recruiting having failed to fill up the quota of this State, orders have been received from Washington to enforce the draft. The number of men to be raised is 12,600, requiring the use of 18,000 names.

of 18,000 names.

The draft will begin at Cincinnati next week.

The Memphis Bulletin has advices from Arkanss to Thursday. An escaped Federal soldier reports the enemy evacuating Little Rock and will make a stand at Washington. Their strength has been greatly exaggerated. They have no more than 8,000 troops. NEW YORK Sent 11

The Herald's despatch says no arrangement in regard to the exchange of prisoners has yet been made, and negotiations are still going Deserters captured on the Potomac on Monbeservers captured on the Fotomac on Mon-day night were sent to the army to-day for trial by court-martial. 236 deservers arrived here under guard from New York. An order has been issued from the War De-partment prohibiting the sale of articles from

the Commissary Department to the inhabitants residing within the lines, except soldiers' ra-tions, and these not until they have taken the eath of allegiance and had permission from the commanding General.

A letter from Norfolk professes to give the details of a plan which the rebels have on foot for the capture of that city. It says an expedition against the city is to be committed to General Longstreet and several Generals of lesser light, who are well acquainted with the topography of the country. The forces are to be divived and advanced from three different

A large body of troops will be at Suffolk to make a feint and draw our troops there, while an attack is being made upon the city by another body advancing through Princess Ann county with a strong reserve. The third Ann county with a strong reserve. The third party is to appear in the vicinity of Sawell's Point, while all this is going on, to attract the troops stationed north of the city.

A despatch to the Times says there is scarcely a doubt that Lee's army is being depleted to reinforce Beauregard and Bragg. Up to within a week there was no positive evidence that this was so, but it is now reduced to a certainty.

one intelligence is corroborated by advices from L. L. Croniz, who writes that Longstreet's corps had been ordered South and that a large portion of it is going to Bragg, the balance, probably one division, to Charleston.

Hood's division of this corps moved from the corps moved fr their camp near Fredericksburg on Tuesday morning, 8th, at 3 o'clock, and it is quite gen-erally understood among their private soldiers that it was going to Charleston. A column of from fifteen to twenty thousand men can in one week be easily thrown, by the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, to Bristol or Greenville in East Tennessee.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10. The transport Daniel Webster, from the uthern coast, which arrived to-day, reports scutnern coast, which arrived to-day, reports that she was boarded on the 9th, at 10:30 A. M., inside Cape Henry, by a boat belonging to the frigate Minnesota, from the blockading feet off Wilmington, N. C. She reported being on shore with her boats. She had a fight with the rebels, killing twelve and capturing two guns, which she brought with her. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.
The steamer Orizaba, from Panama, has arrived, bringing dates, via Manzanillo, from Granjunio to the 19th, and the City of Mexico

to the 20th of August.

Marallon had been appointed, by Forey, commander of the French-Mexican forces. The triumvirate had notified the representatives of the Forey Government that a legal Government is now provided for Mexico, and requesting them to recognize the triumvirate as constituting such Government.

The American and Central American Ministers replied that they must recognize the Juarez Government until further instructions by their respective Governments. Comonfort and Dabaldo had published strong appeals, urging the Mexicans to continue to respect the French.

Washington, Sept. 11.

The following report from Gen. Burnside concerning the capture of Cumberland Gap has been received at headquarters:

CUMBERLAND GAP, Sept. 9, 1863. Cumberland Gap, Sept. 9, 1863.

To Gen. H. W. Halleck. &c.:

I have telegraphed you of our movements up to the occupation of Knoxville by our forces. Since then a cavalry force has been sent up the railroad to within a few miles of Bristol, capturing three locomotives and twenty additional cars. Another force, composed of two regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, I brought to this place in person to reinforce Gen. Shackleford, who was here with two regiments of cavalry, Col. De Courcey being on the Kentucky side with a brigade, which I started in that direction before leaving Kentucky. The infantry brigade marched from Knoxville to this place—sixty miles—in fifty hours. The garrison here, consisting of over two thousand men and foursisting of over two thousand men and four-teen pieces of artillery, made an unconditional surrender at 3 P. M. to-day, without a fight. A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General.

The following telegram has been received ia San Francisco, Sept. 7th: Legation of the United States, Japan, York-Legation of the United States, Japan, Yorkuhama, July 24th.—Sir: On the 26th of June
the American steamer Pembroke was attacked
at Demonski, six hundred miles from here, by
vessels of the Prince of Nagoti. On the 16th
of July the commander of the Wyoming
blew up his steamer, sunk a ten-gun brig, and
engaged six batteries, with a loss of four men
killed and seven wounded. A French gunboat
was fired into on the 7th of July, and a Dutch
sloop of war on the 11th, at the same blace.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11. The fall in gold to-day is attributed to sensation reports from Philadelphia of the surrender of Charleston—doubtless imaginary.

A Washington letter states that Gen. Kipty returned to duty as Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, and Gens. Meigs and Taylor will also return to their hureaus, from which they have

eturn to their bureaus, from which they have seem absent only team porarily.

Since Sunday rebel cavalry in small force avebeen demonstrating on Haxall Run. They neverly instance have been driven off, and it is not anticipated that the advance means any elude to a general movement of the rebel MEMPHIS, Sept. 9. Official advices from Gen. Steele to Sept. 2d

ste that he had reached Brownville. Every mplete success are flattering. The rebel forces in Mississippi are becoming more active. Skirmishes with our cavalry, who are watching them, frequently occur. Deserters and refugees, with reports of suf-ering and disaffection toward the rebel cause, ma into our lines daily.

Reports of guerillas firing on steamers bew are frequent, but no damage of conseuence has been reported.

Washington, Sept. 11.
The following despatch from Gen. Rose-grans has been received at headquarters: CAMP NEAR TRENTON, GA., Sept. 9, P. M. To Major-General Halleck:

Chattanooga is ours without a struggle, and East Tennessee is free. Our moves on the enemy's flank and rear progress, while the tail of his retreating column will not escape unmolested. Our troops from this side entered Chattanooga about noon. BALTIMORE, Sept. 11. Baltimone, Sept. 11.

J. H. Richardson, and his son, Frank A.
Richardson, and S. J. Joice, proprietors of
the Baltimore Republican, were to-day arrestd, by order of General Schenck, for venting

their disloyalty by publishing in their paper of yesterday a piece of poetry entitled the 'Southern Cross.' They were ordered South The three went across our lines this evening. New York, Sept. 11.

A special to the Tribune from Cincinuati
says that General Burnside, before completing
the redemption of East Tennessee, tendered
his resignation to the War Department by

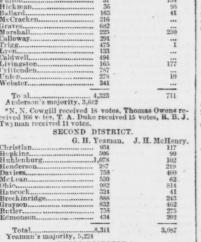
egraph. It is supposed he contemplated it some tim ince in consequence of constant political per-dexities that beset him in the administration plexities that beset him in the administration of his department through the repudiation of certain measures of his by the Government, but did not take the step until he could leave the service without discredit to himself after expelling the last armed rebel from his department.

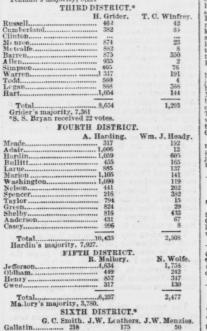
The headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland are established at Chattanooga. CAPE RACE, Sept. 11.
The City of Manchester from Liverpool or

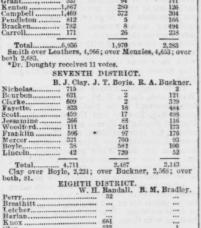
the 2d, vig of Manchester from Liverpool on the 2d, visiqueenstown the 3d, passed this point this evening, and was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press. It was openly reported that the French Cab-inet had debated on the expediency of recog-nizing the South. No final decision was ar-

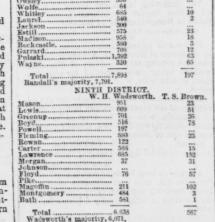
Kentucky's Vote for Governor, 1863. 2,052 Whitley... 58 Wolfe.....

Total..... Bram lette's majority... The Official Vote for Congress. FIRST DISTRICT. L. Anderson.









WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, } 7 % cent buying and 32@33 selling, and silver at 17@19 ying and 25@26 selling. Demand notes 25@26 buying at 31@62 selling. Exchange is buying at par and 35/672 sellings. Exchange is buying at par ed selling at M 30 cent premium. Bankers buy centucky notes at 1 30 cent, and Indiana notes at M 100 Decent premium. We quote the notes of the three the banks of Tennessee at 30/35 30 ct. discount. Other outhern money is quoted at 50/35 30 cent discount. A vernment certificates of indebtedness are bought at 25%. Canada money 24/25.

BATING—Sales at 15@55c. BAGGING—Sales at 15@16c. BEESWAX, FEATHERS, AND GINSENG—BeesWax 21@25c, athers 42@43c, ginsebg 70@75c.

BURTER-15@20c. .

COTTON &c.—Yarns, in lots, 45@47c for the various umbers. Candles and Soap—Mould candles 13%@14c,star 17 19c. German soap 7%@8c. Cheese-W. R. 11@11%c; Blue Grass Dairy 12%@12c CHEER-W. R. 19911/26; Bille Grass Pairy 12:5336. FLOTE AND GRAIN-65 5065 75 for extra family, and 42:64 50 for superfine. Wheat—sales 500 bushels at 0, 90, and 55: for red and white, and market dall. We just ocorn at 10:6606 for ear and 6:365 shelled. Sales if 17e at 50c. Outs, new, at 45:6500 from wagons. Barey at \$1@\$11 0. Sales shipstuffs at \$25% ton, shorts at

TALLOW-Held at 10c. Eggs—Light sales at 12c B dozen, Grocentes—Unchanged; sales of sugar at 12½ to 16c B b. Molasses and syrup 50 to 7cc. Coffee 29,230c.

RICE-91/2@10c. Provisions-Sides clear 7, ribbed 51/20; shoulders 50; ams 9½@10, canvassed 11@13c 3 b. Teas-G. P. \$1@1 50, Black \$1@1 25. POTATOES-Sales at \$1 75@2 00 78 bbl.

Hops-Sales at 16c. HAY-Light sales of new in small quantities at \$180 ∃ ton. HEMP—Small sales at 90@\$110 ₺ ton. HIDES AND LEATHER—Green 6½c, salt-cured 18@ 18c. Sole leather, Cincinnati oak, 33@39c; hemlock 35c, bridle \$46@50 B dozen. Hog skins \$7 50@3 B

zen. Uppers \$35@42 B dozen. Calf skins, city, \$22 250; French \$4@4 15. IRON, NAILS, AND STEEL-Bar S. C. 4%@4%c, charcoal 1@5%c, pig \$48@53-hot and cold blast Nails \$4 75@ for 10d; other sizes in proportion in lots of 100 kegs and upwards; retail \$5.50. Cast-steel 28@30c; Ameri-can blister loc; steel slabs IIc, and wings 12c. JEANS—Heavy goods 55c; fine goods 70@50c

LARD-Sales at 9@91/2c. MESS PORK-Old mess, in small lots, 9½c, with little demand. Holders of sound lots are asking more.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Sales of Kentuckyat 55@ OILS-Linseed at \$1.05. Coal oil 65@70c per gallon.

Wool-Washed 40@50c. In crease 35@40c PAINTS-White Lead \$9@12 per 100 pounds; red lead 4c. Extract Logwood 15@16c.

Shorts-82@2 25.
Onions.—Command \$2 75 P bbl.
Flaxseed—Sales of new at \$1 25 P bushel. ALCOHOL—Advanced to 97c # gallon.

FORACCO—The sales during the present week foot up hhds, an increase over last week of 232 hhds.

MACKERELS-No. 1 in kits at \$2 50 and No. 2 at \$2 00

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. Shelby House Stock Market-Downing & Herr.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 12, 1863.
The receipts, sales, and transactions of live stock at this yard during the past week have been good.
There is a fair demand for all kinds of stock.

CATTLE.—The receipts of cattle this week have been larger than the previous week, and prices ranged. from \$1 25@2 for common, and from \$2 25@3 50 for beter grades. Some left over. ter grades. Some left over.

Hoos.—The arrival of hogs this week was larger than usual, and the butchers are well supplied, and buying at less prices than the previous week. Prices ranged from \$263.50 for shoats and light, thin hogs, and from \$4.75@5.50 for good to extra. Some left over, and prices have a downward tendency. SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The arrivals have been less han the previous week. Prices ranged from \$1 850 250 for common, and f rom \$3@4 for goed and Bourbon House Stock Market-H. F. Vissman.

Louisville, Sept. 12.
The cattle market at this yard has been very du oring the week, and prices fully 25c lower. The stock offered has been mostly of medium and com-mon quality, and bought nearly altogether by city men quarry, and cooper many acceptance of the butchers.
Sheep are firm at previous prices.
Hogs are very plenty, and about 25c lower \$100 hs.
Sales of cattle, choice and extra, at \$363 50; fair to good \$2 2562 75; common and rough \$1 2562, gross

\$3 25@3 50, live weight; common \$1 75@2 50 per head. Lambs at \$2@3 per head. LOUISVILLE, KY., Hegs, well fattened heavy

In dight weight very duil at 2222 25, gross were

ROTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK

229 head.

347 head.

332 head. Hogs Sheep and lambs.....

510 AGRES AT \$10!
THIS IS THE RICHEST UPLAND IN KENI TUCKY, and as fine timber, walnut, poplar, asi,
cak, sogariree, and beech being the principal growth.
Fine limestone springs. Stonecoal under the whole
tract. Lying in Daviese country, Kr, on Big Blackford Creek, two miles from the Ohio Biver. This lund
can be had at \$10, one-third in hand, and balance one
and two years, all in greenbacks.

Grandview, Ind., Sept. 7, 1863—w5 To which the attention of the city and country trade is invited.

\$1 WATCHES & JEWELRY. \$1 WIOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Feed 25 cents for catalogue giving the name of every tricle, and make your selection. 815 w6* S2 and S4 Nassau st., N. Y. Valuable Tavern Property and Land FOR SALE. Butler Equity and Criminal Court.

H. T. Clark and Wm. Chanvan, Adm'rs. of John A. Hays, deceased, Against
John A. Hays's Heirs and Creditors. Defendants.

DY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE ABOVE DO Court, rendered in the above named action at its August term, isci. I will sell the property hereinafter described, at the times and places hereinafter named, on Monday, the 12th day of decloter next, at the Courta Monday, the 12th day of declober next, at the Court-cuse, in Morgantown, Ky. (being county court day), eli an undivided half of 182 aeres of land, situated in utler county, Kentucky, on Biz Muddy creek, on the old leading from Morgantewn to Greenville, and nown as the Coleman farm. Also, at same time, will eli said Hays's interest in a town lot in Morgantewn, town in the county of the lead of the county of Rochester, entucky. • nucey. here are three lots, upon which is situat -d one of the st houses now in the Green River country—large an There are three lots, upon which is situated one of the best houses now in the Green River country—large and just finished, and suited for a tavern, and a No. I stand, being located at the mouth of Mud River and at Lock No. 3, on Green River. There is also another valuable lot in said town, on which the stable of said tavern is situated, which will be sold at the same time. The negro man, King, aged about twenty-five years, will be sold at the the court-house door in Morgantown, Ky, on the 11th day of January, 1844, (being County Court day.) The title to the property is good. All of said property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date, the purchasers to give bond with good sacurity to have the force of a judgment. A lien will be retained on the road estate to secure the payment of the purchase money.

Kentucky Female College,
SHELBYVILLE, KY.
THIS INSTITUTION, OWNED BY THE BAPTISTS, will reope on the second Monday in September. 183, under the supervision of Rev. J. W.
GOODMAN as Principal and Proprietor. For particulars see circular or address J. W. GOODMAN, Shelbyville, Ky.
[Louisville Democrat copy.] \$\\ \phi 60 \ \text{A MONTH!}\$ We want Agents at \$60 \ \text{a month}\$, \\ \text{Oriental Burners}\$, and 13 \text{other now, useful, and ourious articles.}\$ Is circulars sent \(\frac{f_{ext}}{f_{ext}} \), \\ \text{Add } \(\frac{g_{ext}}{g_{ext}} \), \\ \text{did self-oriental BMA & CL-AEK, \(\text{Bidd } \) Biddeford, \(\text{Mess} \).

\$10 REWARD. STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON the road leading from Hardinaburg to Cloverport, on the night of the 5th of September, and Lall—has a wen on the neck, and blind in the right ege. Any one taking her up or giving i formation tail—has a wen on the neet, and pume to ege. Any one taking her up or giving i formation where she may be found will receive the above reward ALFELD ROBARDS, Hardinsburg, Ky. SPERMATORRHEA CAN BE CURED.

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC cures Spermatorrho
Deminal Weakness, Impolency, Loss of Power, et
pocelly and efectually. Its effects are truly magic
A trial of the Specific will convince the most skep
cal of its merita. Price \$1 a box. Sent, post-paid,
any address by S. O. UPHAM 403 CRESTAUT STREE
Filladelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free.

02 deaw&weowly HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! DATELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE!

D'the World. The only Harmies, True, and Reliable
Dye known. This splendin He have the host in
Dye known. This splendin He have the host in
Dye known. This splendin He have the honges Red, Rusty, or without the harmy to a Glossy
Black or Natural of reasons that instantly to a Glossy
Black or Natural of the harmy that he Hair or
State of the harmy that he hair soft and Reautithe state of the harmy that he hair of the harmy that he had to
pristing color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes.
The Gennie is signed William A. Bartenhon; all
others are mere imitations, and should be avoided.
Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—el BARCLAY
ST., N. Y.
Ratcheley's New World he Batchelor's New Tollet Cream for Dressing the Hair. jylé dawis y

BOBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. AND BANKERS, No. I Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, DOBERT L. MAITLAND, NEW YORK. WILLIAM WRIGHT. PITCH! PITCH!
POOFANG and BUAT PITCH MANUFACTURES t and for sale by WM. SKENE & CO., Bullitt st.

FRUIT JARS AND CANS.

C LASS FEUIT JARS OF DIFFERENT STYLE
Of for sale, and Tin Fruit Cans made to order. The
trade supplied.
iis ichtew
WM. SKENE & CO., Bullitt st. GALT HOUSE, Corner Main and Second streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
DOBERT A BELL HAVING PURCHASED THE
Linterest of the late E. J. Admins in the abovenamed House from the lat of Angust, he becomes an
active partner in conducting the same under the style
of

SHAS F. MILLER, [Democrat copy.] a20 d&w2m WHEAT FANS.

30 PEEMIUM WHEAT FANS BEST QUALITY, for sale at wholesale or retail by MILLER & MOOBE, als dawim Lou-sville Agricultural Works.

Depot Quartermaster's Office.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office furnishing mules to the Quartermaster's Depo ent at this place, as follows: Proposals will be opened at 12 M., September 10th, 3, for 1.000 mules, which must all be delivered be-re the 25th of September, 1863.

hands high or ever, stout and active, and in an acceptance of the will fund an acceptance of the will fund an acceptance of the bid may be accepted, vizzing a large of the will fund an acceptance of the will fund an acceptance of the will fund an acceptance of the will fund accepta

ested, directly or indirectly, in any other bid offered except the one to which I have subscribed my name.

Each Lid must be accompanied by a cartificate of deposit in favor of the understand, at all times of deposit in favor of the understand, at all times occupilly, that the bidder will outer into contract, if awarded to him. These certificates of deposit will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, but in the case of successful bidders, they will be retained until completion of the contract, to be forfeited to the United States in cose of non-fulfilment of contract. Where tecurity is off-red in lieu of a 'certificate of deposit,' loud will be required from successful bidders, at the date of entering into c niract, as follows, viz. For the contract test han 200 miles, the bond will be sequently and the amount of this send will be retained until completion of the contract.

Contractors will be required to furnish a brand with the initials of their names, and to take the outh prescribed by act of Congress.

Contractors are required to provide Internal Revenue stamps for all bonds, affidavirs, contracts, &c.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids deemed unreasonable.

unreasonable.

Bids are invited for small or large lets.

W. JENKINS,
sl d&wtsept19 Capt. & A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

SCIENCE HILL ACADEMY. SHERRYVILLE, KY.

SHERRYVILLE, KY.

A session of this Institution will open on Monday,
Sptember 7, 1863
For circulars, giving full information, apply 10

Mrs. J. A. TEVIS,
all dkwlm

Principal.

Bethany College. THE TWENTY THIRD SESSION OF BETH COLLEGE will open on the first Monday in ber next. Hitherto this Institution has been en ber next. Hitherto this Institution has been entirely exempt from any military interruptions, and the promises sie that it will continue to go on in entire freedom from disturbance of all kinds. The student can here prosecute his studies with as much tranquillity as in times of the profoundest peace, and on this account Bethany College affords peculiar advantages. We carnest y invite the patrons of education to lend us their considence in the full assurance that they will not be disappointed.

A. CAMPBELL, Pres't.

Glendale Female College. Glendale Fernale College.

The NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE OF
the second Monday of September next. Its build
ings and other accummodations are ample and ele
gant, its teachers in the literary and ornamental de
pertments are unsurpassed, its course of instruction
is as thorough and extended as any other, and its purious are ameng the best educated, many of then
presidents and professors in the best Western mat
colleges. For catalogues, information, or admission
direct to Rev. J. G. Monfort, D. D., Glendale, Ham
iton county, Ohio.

als id-wave

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE

PIATT, ALLEN, & CO. North side Main st, bet. Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

s8 d&w2mis D. R. YOUNG & CO.,

Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS. No. 529 Main st.,

SEASONABLE GOODS,

ARTHUR PETER. WILSON & PETER

a29 dimis&wim

FOREIGN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. Paints, Oils, Window-Glass and Glassware, Tobacco, Snuffs,

Perfumery, &c., NO. 416 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY, AGENTS FOR THE LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS. a29 d&w2mis

M. C. RAMSEY Watches. Clocks, Fashionable Jewelry, Ware, Silver Spectacles Superior No. 318 Fourth street.

LOUISVILLE Agricultural Works, Corner of Ninth and Jefferson streets, LOUISVILLE KY. LEVER POWERS AND THRESHER

WE WATCHES REPAIRED by J. R. ESTEALS.

With Wrought Iron Cylinders. emplete 4-horse Power and Thresher, ready for ENDLESS CHAIN POWERS AND THRESHERS. Excelsior Changeable Rallway Horse Power, Thresher, and Separator (2-horse). Excelsior Changeable Rallway Horse Power, Thresher, and Separator (1-horse). Excelsior 2-horse Power, including band-wheel, eshing Machine, with Separator and Fixtures,

reshing Machine, with Separator and Fixtures.

MILLER & MOORE, Louisville, Ky. KENTUCKY CIDER · MILL. This is the most efficient, simple, and durable Hand Clider and Wine Mill yet introduced; works much as-sier and grates the Apples much finer than any other made; with a better and more powerful Serew and Press than can be found on any other Mill. It is also Press than can be found on any other Mill. It is also nester and better arranged, and will average about FIVE BARBELS OF CIDER PER DAY BY HAND. We will warrant this Mill to be of quast capacity in every respect to either the Krauser or Culp Mills, unlich relaid at forty deliars search and the Section of the Company of the Moore's Kentucky Clier-Mill. Weight of Mill 379 bs.

Price in Louisville 330 cash.

MANUFACTURED BY

MILLER & MOORE, Louisville, Ky. jy22 w2m&d2aw2mWed&Sat SEALING-WAX.
SEALING-WAX FOR FRUIT JARS AND CARD

WM.SKENE & CO., Bullitt st.

Farm for Sale.

ONE OF THE BEST FRUIT FARMS in the neighborhood, consisting of one hundred and thirty acres, with an orchard of apple, seach, prar, plum, and cherves—of about ten acres—bearing fruit, also, strawies, raspberries, and blackberries in disprovements consist of the weathern of the dispression of the constraint of the proposed of the constraint of the constra direct line from the Call.

Ind.

rms-Two thousand dollars; one-half cash, balrms-annual payments, with interest, secured

the unit of the unit. ance in two annual payments, with interest, secured by mortgage on the premises. Floquire for the sub-criber at Benjamin Morris' store in Milton, Ky, Location very healthy, g12 d3&w!?

11. That man has been endowed with the means of controlling and modifying the forms of animals," "2. That such modified forms can be handed

down to the progeny; but being departures from the primitive natural type, the form can only

The great changes which have been made in the form of animals by what is called the art of breeding sufficiently proves the first proposi-tion. The main point to be observed in refer-ence to this result, is, to unite such animals, from generation to generation, as possess in the highest degree the desired form. The re-sult may be obtained either by first crossing va-rieties, or by selections from one variety. As an example of the former course, we may cite the modern Leicester breed of sheep, which ated in a mixture of several bre an example of the latter, the South Down. But with the exception of the diversity of blood in the first instance, in the case of the Leices-tess, the principal of improvement was the same in both breeds. Bakewell, the originator of the Leicesters, having laid what he deemed to be the proper foundation for the new breed, confined his selections of breeding stock to certain cross-bred animals, and continued his course till he had established a breed quite ent in its characteristics from any that man and his associates and followers did not go beyond the South Down breed, but selected within that such animals as approximated most

pearly to their ideal standard. The truth of the second proposition, "that assiduous attention on the part of breeders" is gired to maintain forms which are widely different from the natural type, is highly important. Animals which are in what may be portant. Animals which are in the maintained in their perfection without the constant exercise of the same skill by which they have been

cise of the same skill by which they have been brought from their original condition. Com-paratively few men possess this skill, and hence in many cases the purchasers of high bred animals do not succeed with them.

"3. That not only because the qualities of the male can immediately be brought to bear upon larger numbers, but also because of his own special endowments, it is best to seek for mprovement of form and quality through

4. That qualities both of the form and of the character become hereditary in proportion to the frequency of the repetition in past gene-rations; but that it is dangerous to breed from animal with important defects, however any animal with important defects, however high its pedigree."

There is no doubt that the greater number

of generations through which any special charof generations through which any special char-acters have been maintained, the more firmly are they fixed, and the less likely are they to change. We see this principle illustrated in some varieties of plants. Take, for instance, a variety of Indian corn originating in the mixture of two varieties—as Darling's and Burr's sweet corn. The first crop produced from the hybrid seed is not uniform; some from the hybrid seed is not uniform; some grains resemble one of the patent varieties most, and others the other. To obtain certain properties without variation, the cultivator se-lects for seed, from year to year, only those grains which are most perfect in reference to the desired properties. By continuing this course the tendency to vary grows less and less, until after a while the product is uniform, and the variety is considered established. In like manner the constant selection for breeding animals producing certain points, rejecting those which do not come up to the standard, results

in all breeds. Such ought not to be bred from, "however high their pedigree." Too little attention is paid to this. High pedigree is not by any means the only requisite in a breeding animal; it should have the points and proper ties which constitute a good animal. It is on y by breeding from such as combine the properties that the improvement can be advanced or

w.thout hereditary taint, even if closely re-lated, may be safely permitted to propagate their kind provided the practice be continued

Through many generations."

The expediency of what is called in-and-in, or close breeding, is involved in this proposition. Close observation will convince any candid person that the position arrived at is correct. The fact seems to be, that breeding from near affinities with a good stock brings no injurious results; but that breeding in the same way from bad stock, or that which has bad he-reditary tendencies, results in deterioration. It is well known that some of the most eminent and successful breeders have frequently united animals quite nearly related. Some of the best of Charles Colling's Short-horn cattle were seven-eights of the blood of the bull Fa-vorite. The late noted breeder of Hereford cattle, John Price, produced some of the best animals from those closely related. Some striking instance of this kin I have lately fallen striking instance of this kin I have lately fallen under the writer's observation. Some of the best Ayrshire cattle—and they are very fine—belonging to Messrs. Brodie, Campbell, & Co., and J. F. Converse, of New York, are three-fourths and seven-eighths of the blood of the bull Kelburn. We might cite similar results in horses, sheep, &c. Among the numerous progeny of the late Vermont Black Hawk, some of the best were three-fourths of his blood; and two of seven-eights blood (the only ones of this grade ever produced) are well

blood; and two of seven-eights blood (the only ones of this grade ever produced) are well known as animals of superior merit.

Bad results, no doubt, may follow as above int mated, from this course of breeding. The point is, to know in what case it should be followed and in what avoided. In the hands of a judicious and skilful breeder it may be the means of improvement; in the hands of an unjutelligent and smithful positively be likely. to be injurious.

"6. That female animals, for their first im-

pregnation, should be placed to the best of their own kind, in order to avoid the appearance of

That the influence of the first impregnation sometimes appears to affect the subsequent progeny: is admitted. Cases of this kind are, however, more rare than is commonly supposed. We will not here discuss the point as to what principle that influence is due. Whatever it may be, or whatever the probability of its operation becoming apparent, the rule of puttin female animals to the "best of their own kind

is a sare one to follow.

"7. That science has not yet revealed any trustworthy arrangement by which the proportion of the sexes can be determined on and se-

To this conclusion we think all must come at last, who investigate the matter thoroughly, and without bias.—[Boston Cultivator.

PICCALILLI.-Piccalilli is a mixture of al kinds of pickles. Select pickles, from the sal brine, of a uniform size, and of various colors as small cucumbers, button onions, small bunches of cauliflowers, carrots cut in fanciful shape, radishes, radish-pods, Cayenne-pods,

shape, radishes, radish-pods, Cayenne-pods, mace, ginger, olives, limes, grapes, strips of horseradish, &c., &c.

Arrange your selection tastefully in glass jars, and pour over them a liquor prepared in the following manner: To one gallon of white wine vinegar add eight table-poonfuls of salt, eight of mustard flour, four of ground ginger, two of pepper, two of allspice, two of turmeric, and boil a'ltogether one minute; the mustard and turmeric must be mixed together by vinegar before they are put into the liquor; when the liquor has boiled, pour it into a pan, cover it closely, and when it has become cold pour it into the jars containing the pickles; cover the into the jars containing the pickles; cover the jars with cork and bladder, and let them stand six months, when they will contain good

pickles.

Piccalilli is an excellent accompaniment to many highly-seasoned dishes; if well put up i will keep for years. If you like oil in the pic-calilli, it should be braided with the vinegar, and added with them to the boiling liquor.

[Germantown Telegraph.

LIME. -The tendency of lime in comp to promote decomposition—hence it should never be used in connection with fermenting or decomposing substances, as it hastens the formation and evolving of ammonia, which takes from our manures their most valuable properties for promoting strong growth i

[Special despatch to the Louisville Journal.] Fifty-three rebels were in Creelsboro on Saturday, and about one hundred in Burks-ville yesterday, robbing stores. Ferguson is in Clinton county with a hundred and nine

FORTHERS MONROR, Sept. 6.
The despatch steamer Oleander, just arrived from off Charleston, reports Fort Sumpter perfectly demolished, but the rebel flag still floating.

General Gilmore dug out and captured 75 men from their rifle pits and in front of Fort Wagner last Tuesday. Everything was progressing favorably. The steamer Sciota, from Liverpool the 29th via Queenstown the 30th, passed here this afternoon with three days' later news.
The American ship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool for New York, was burned by the Florida 25 miles south of Kinsale.

SUNDAY, September 6,
The rebels Hamilton and Hughs came into
Columbia to-day with about six hundred men,
and Hawthorn, with from two hundred and
fifty to three hundred men, were at Poplar
Springs, (eight miles from Glasgow), and
small squads were within six miles of Glasgow to-day.

[We have reconstituted from the six miles of Glas-

(We have reasons to believe the numbers [We have reasons to believe the numbers over-estimated.—Eds. Journal.] Burnside took formal possession of Knoxwile on the 4th inst.

New York, Sept. 5.

The Secretary of the Treasury has for some time past been engaged in the preparation of new regulations for trade with the rebel States, suited to the altered condition of affairs, occanized by the opening of the Mississippi gives.

sioned by the opening of the Mississippi river They will be completed in a few days, but may have to be submitted for the approval of the Generals commanding the departments in the South before they will be ready for publi-

cation.

The largest number of applications for lands under the homestead law are in Wisconsin, Michigan, Kausas, and Washington. The revenue from public lands is scarcely more than nominal. No additional lands will be immediately ad-

No additional lands will be immediately advertised for sale.

A Morris Island letter of the 1st to the Herald says for two or three days past a new rebel battery on Sullivan Island has been making fruitless efforts to annoy our men in the advanced trenches.

Four monitors—the Passaic, Patapsco, Nahaut, and Montauk—came in yesterday afterncon and engaged Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Sullivan's Island, firing occasional shots at Sumpter and Wagner. The engagement opened about 3.30 o'clock, and two hours fire was maintained with great intensity, particularly on the rebel side. The firing

ty, particularly on the rebel side. The firing from Moultrie and Battery Bee was terrific. Their heavy guns rattled off like a snare drum in tattoo, and the water about the Monitors jetting up in all directions. Many shots struck the Monitors, but did little damage. The heavy rifle and 15-inch shells of the iron-clads burst with effect over and in Fort Moultrie, and sent the earth whirling in all

Sumpter was struck several times by rifle shells from the Passaic and Patapsco, but besides detaching masses of masonry it did no damage to the fort. No guns were dismounted if they exist. After two or three hours' fighting the Monitors withdrew. The object of the attack has not been developed.

Some days since the enemy made an effort to blow up and destroy the gunboats and transports in Stono Inlet by means of torpedoes. Fortunately no serious damage was inflicted on any of the vessels by these infernal machines, but the escape was quite narrow enough

es, but the escape was quite narrow enou

One torpedo exploded a little astern of the Pawnee and blew her launch, which was towrawnee and one her mander, wind was towning astern, into fragments. A few moments later a tremendous explosion occurred on Bird Key, a few rods below the Pawnee, occasioned by another torpedo sent down at the same

From facts since developed, it is certain the rebels sent down on that night at least ten of these inventions. Three or four exploded and four were picked up; one drifted through the flour were picked up; one drifted through the fleet, up Folly river, and exploded under the bow of the mortar schooner C. P. Williams, but occasioned no damage.

A Tribune's Morris Island letter says Wagner will be held to the last moment, and nothing it is said but want of water will compel her to surrender.

that the water from her shallow wells cannot be drunk. If compelled by thirst, some of the soldiers are so imprudent as to swallow it.

The next day they are in hospital, and before the close of the week many of them are in their graves.

Brave attempts have been made to supply the garrison from Charleston, but thus far a small quantity only has been furnished. Only at midnight or under cover of some dense fog

in the morning have any vessels been known to reach them for the past eight days.

If the Monitors would only cut off communication for one week longer the fort would be in our possession, and with Wagner, Gregg, and the whole of Morris Island once ours, the stars and stripes in a few hours would wave over Sumpter. We are now within one hundred yards of

Wagner, By to-morrow our heaviest Parrots will be able to deliver fire at a distance of two hundred yards into every embrasure command-ing the beach, and an enfilading one upon every gun looking seaward.

FORT GIBSON, INDIAN TERRITORY, Aug. 29, via Leavenworth, Sept. 5. Gen. Blunt with his army, 4,500 strong, including twenty pieces of artillery, crossed the Arkansas river on the 22d and offered battle to Steele and Cooper, who had massed on his front 11,000 men.

After a feint show of resistance they com-

disorderly flight. They abandoned all their property. Blunt pursued them 100 miles south of the Arkansas to Perryville, which is only

of the Arkaness to Perryville, which is only
50 miles from Red river.

At this point he captured and destroyed
their commissary depot. The rebels continued
their flight to Boggy Depot, on the Red river.
The Indian Territory is now clear of rebels.
Blunt is now marching on Fort Smith, which
will doubtless fall without a struggle.

will doubtless fall without a struggle.

Washington, Sept. 6.

The President has ordered that the executive order dated Nov. 21, 1862, prohibiting the exportation from the United States of arms, ammunition, or munitions of war, under which the commandants of departments were, by order of the Secretary of War, dated May 12, 1863, directed to prohibit the purchase and sale for exportation of all horses and mules within their respective commands, and to take and appropriate to the use of the army, horses, mules, and live stock designed for expedition, be so far modified that any arms heretofore mules, and live stock designed for expedition, be so far modified that any arms heretofore imported into the United States may be exported to the place of original shipment, and that any live stock raised in any State or Territory bounded by the Pacific Ocean may be exported from any such State or Territory. Instructions have been issued requiring that men charged with desertion who belong to regiments whose terms have expired, if not able to clear themselves of the charge, shall able to clear themselves of the charge, shall be esmpelled to serve out the remainder of the

St. Lotis, Sept. 6.

Five gentlemen, composing the Relief Committee of Lawrence, Kanssa, in a despatch to the Associated Press, say that the statement that a large amount of the goods and money and a number of the horses taken by Quantrell had been recovered and returned is false. Of the horses stolen from Lawrence only three have been returned, and the value of the merchandise recovered will not exceed one hundred dollars.

The Republican's Memphis special says the

hundred dollars.

The Republican's Memphis special says the steamer Progress, from White river, brings the news that Gen. Davidson, with cavalry and artillery, the advance of Steele's army, on the 28th ult. drove the enemy across Bayou Meteor bridge, killing and weunding about one hundred and capturing two hundred. Our loss was thirty. The rebels burned the bridge after crossing. Steele was at Duvall's Bluff on the 31st.

on the 31st.

NEW YORK, September 6.

The City of New York, from Liverpool on the 26th and Queenstown on the 27th, arrived this morning.

It is reported that a rebel man-of-war is re-

It is reported that a rebel man-of-war is repairing at Brest.

The Globe's Paris correspondent says it is reported that sundry vessels, modelled after the Alabama, are quietly building in French ports. He also alludes to the canard that instructions have been sent to Mercier to protest against the continual recognition at Washington of the Juneze Mexican Representative.

A committee of the Emancipation Society memoriolized Earl Russell to stop the departure of two steamers designed for the Confederate service.

the of two steamers designed for the Confederate service.

The Amstradt, constructed by the builders of the Alabama, was ready to sail from Mersey. They allege that one was to sail on or about the 27th of August, and was to be received by the Florida, which was hovering on the coast for that purpose. They also allege that another iron-clad is approaching completion on the Clyde, and call upon the Government to promptly interfere and apply the law with vigor.

ment to promptly interiere and apply the law with vigor.

Latest—London, Aug. 27.—The Herald says, "We are induced to believe that the rumors which intimate that the South has an intention of arming the negroes are, in all probability, untrue."

The Confederate frigate Atlantic, which put into Brest for repairs, having no bill of health on board, has been forced to go into quarantine.

tine.

The following is a summary of the news by the steamer Olympus, which sailed from Liverpool on the 25th ult., and received by the City of New York:

A steamer, supposed to be the Florida, was seen passing down the channel off Queenstown, on August 23d, evidently in the track of an American ressal.

town, on August 23d, evidently in the track of an American vessel.

It is stated that Mr. Slidell had a long interview with Drouyn del Huys on the 20th and 21st of August.

The Central Association for the recognition of the Confederate States, at Manchester, has issued a manifesto strongly urging recogniton and friendly mediation.

The Times, in its city article, says there is no belief in the threats of the Washington Government against France in regard to mediation. The general belief is that the American protest will now be feeble and unattended by any threat, for the first really offensive threat against Napoleon would be the signal for the deliverance of the Confederacy.

The description of the Confederacy.

gressing favorably.

The S. R. Spaulding arrived at 9 o'clock last evening from off Charleston. She left

Morris Island on Monday last, and reports that the storm had prevailed there for several days, making it very rough where our fleet lay, and entirely stopping all haval operations. [Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal,]

Memphis, Sept. 3.

By the arrival of the Progress, advices from Bayou Meteor to the 29th, and Duvall's Bluff to the 31st ult, have been received.

General Davidson, with artillery and cavalry numbering about 8,000 men, moved from Brownsville and on the 27th met the pickets of the enemy at a place on Bayou, Meteory at a place on Bayou, Meteory Мемрніз, Sept. 3. of the enemy at a place on Bayou Meteor known as "Bayou Meteor Bridge." The force of rebels was estimated at about 7,000, posted on an eminence quite difficult of access, which commanded the main road to the bridge over

commanded the main road to the bridge over which Gen. Davidson intended to move. It was soon apparent to Gen. Davidson, that, in order to gain that point, the enemy must first be dislodged from his position.

Heavy skirmishing continued till toward night, when both armies ceased firing. The casualties, owing to the distance between the threatening armies, were light. Our loss in hilled and wounded did not exceed twenty-five men. During the night Gen. Davidson placed his guns in position and early on the morning of the 28th they commenced their work of destruction. It took but a few rounds to satisfy the rebel General commanding of the futility of attempting to hold his position. Our boys poured grape and shell among the rebels with such impetuosity that, before the middle of the day, they commenced falling back, and before sunset not a butternut soldier, save prisoners, was on the north or east dier, save prisoners, was on the north or east side of Bayou Meteor. As soon as the reb-els had gained the opposite side the torch was put to the bridge, and it was soon consumed. The rebel loss in that skirmish was 300 pris-

mers and 100 killed and wounded, many of whom were left on the field. Our loss is about 9 killed and wounded. The health of the army is fair. Gen. Steele was at Duvall's Bluff on the 3d Most of the infantry and artillery were

ult. Most of the infantry and artillery were at Bayou Meteor.

It is rumored that Gen. Banks is going to Texas, and that Grant will command all the Mississippi river, and capture Mobile.

Joe Johnston's army has moved from the vicinity of "Enterprise," but in what direction is not certainly known, though it is supposed he has abandoned the idea of defending Mobile, and will endeavor to effect a junction with Brace's army at or near Chattangora. with Bragg's army at or near Chattanoga, and that Rosecrans may be set back.

At last accounts the armies of Davidson and Price were approaching, and a collision about 8 or 10 miles from Bayou Meteor was anticipated. ated. The rebel Generals are thus placed: in Arkansas Kirby Smith is in command of the rebel trans-Mississippi Department. He is at Little Rock. Texas is in command of Gen. Magruder, with his headquarters at Galveston, Dick Taylor is in command of the Louisiana

Dick Taylor is in command of the Louisiana district, but has not gone to Price, whose headquarters are at Bayou Meteor, where there are strong fortifications, and where Price proposes to make a desperate defence. Defences are already put up at Little Rock.

The rebels have eleven cars and three engizes running on the Little Rock railroad, between Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock.

There are said to be quite a large number of between Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock. There are said to be quite a large number of steambeats lying at Little Rock and along the Arkansas. The steamboat Planet got aground near Island 95 on her downward trip, and in getting off broke one of her engines. At another point she was fired upon by guerillas and five borses killed. At Morgan's Bend the Atlantic was fired upon by querillas from the Louisiana shore. Eighteen Minie balls penetrated the upper works. A soldier received a slight wound in the hip, which was all the damage done.

hip, which was all the damage done.
Parson Barrows, a noted guerilla, burned some 70 bales of cotton about 18 miles from Memphis on Tuesday. The drivers and owners were taken prisoners and carried off. There have been some half dozen regiments formed in West Tennessee for the Federal army during the past few weeks. Home Guards, for the defence of property and crops, are forming in several counties.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 26. The reports from the South by scouts are that Johnston's army is scattered along the road between Jackson and Mobile for a hundred miles. It was found impossible to sup-port them all in one body. Fifteen thousand of Pemberton's troops are

port them all in one body.

Fifteen thousand of Pemberton's troops are required to report at the Demopolis rendesvouz for paroled troops. Breckinridge is advising non-combatants to go North, as they only embarrass the Confederates.

General Dan Murray is in command of the forces at Mobile. forces at Mobile.

The whole population, both white and black, are at work on the fortifications. Gen. Pemberton attempted to address the people of Demopolis lately, when he was pelted with

rotten apples.

The people of Alabama are attempting to hold meetings for reconstruction. One was was held in Ironce, but was dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

There is great suffering in the interior of Mississippi for want of food. The authorities will not allow the people to come within our

win hot allow the period of conservation of lines if they can help it. The authorities would rather they would starve.

There is great depression over the loss of the machinery at and near Grenada. The command of Chalmers was sent through, when they fell into the arms of the force sent from Memphis and one from here.

Bragg is reported at Atlanta, Ga. Rosecrans is not even located by rumor.

We have news from Charleston of the 21st. There is nothing definite. Public confidence is shaken. Johnston is compelled to send his North Carolina troops to Savannah or have them desert. About 4,000 of these troops went from here on the 10th. All things look bright in this Department.

Our troops are getting impatient to move. The weather is cool and healthy.

Our troops are getting impatient to move. The weather is cool and healthy.

Adjutant-General Thomas and Gen. Grant will leave for New Orleans on a flying trip tomorrow. The health of the troops is good. There is no news of importance. All is working well. We have mounted infantry enough for the full campaign, and will shake the Confederacy to its centre when we give them our next visit. Washington, Sept. 6.

Washington, Sept. 6.
From a deserter belonging to a Georgia regiment in Lee's army we obtain reports from the Rappahannock. He says three brigades were embarking in cars below Fredericksburg, bound for Chattanooga to reinforce

burg, bound for Chattanooga to reinforce Bragg.

Great dissatisfaction existed among the men on account of being sent there. They regard the fall of Chattanooga and retreat of Bragg as certain to happen. Much bad feeling had been aroused by the discriminations made in distributing a quantity of new uniforms which had just run the blockade. They were given to South Carolina and Georgia troops, while other regiments needing them much worse were forced to be content with butternut rags. All light duties have heretofore been given to these same favored troops, while the hard fight-

All light duties have heretofore been given to these same favored troops, while the hard fighting and camp burdens have been borne by other State men. The result is great jealousy and loud-spoken dissatisfaction.

A copy of the Mobile Register of August 19th has been received. It has no important news but contains some growls against Jeff Davis and Pemberton, and various advertisements indicative of the declining condition of Davisism. Labor is scarce there as well as provisions, and the President of the Chatham Railroad offers one dollar per day for three hundred negroes to work upon the road. Hard wood sells for \$24 per cord in Mobile.

The leading city article of the Register ends with the following posteript:

"Go to church to-day and don't forget the prayer for the President. He needs it."

The election in Nevada Territory for delegate to Congress has resulted in the choice of

gate to Congress has resulted in the choice of the Union candidate by a large majority.

COLUMBUS, KY., Aug. 4.

The negroes, tried before a military commission for the murder of the Brakeman family, were hung to-day early in the morning. A scaffold was erected on the hill below Fort A scaffold was erected on the hill below Fort Quimby, which was surrounded by the 2d Tennessee and Arkansas (colored), and detachments of the 16th lowa and 31st Wisconsin regiments. A large crowd was present, including many women. About 2,500 persons were on the ground. At about 11:30 the 16th Regulars arrived with the prisoners, who were seated upon their coffins in a wagon with their arms tied. The Regulars were then formed in a hollow square about the galaxy. then formed in a hollow square about the gal-

then formed in a nollow square about the gal-lows.

Three negroes, named Lewis Stevenson, Wm. Raich, James Webb, with a negro chap-lain, ascended to the platform upon which stood Maj. Rowley and Captain Williams, Provost Marshal. Hymns were sung, prayers offered, the ropes adjusted, and Marshals de-scended, touching the lever, and three men hung in the air. While preparations were going on the criminals were unaffected and on the criminals were unaffected and made no demonstrations. One was instantly killed and the others struggled a few minutes. After hanging half an hour they were taken down and buried in the contraband cemetery.

Seven others are in jail awaiting the approval of their sentence. It is not known what will be done with them.

CAIRO, Sept. 5. The following important notice, in which

The following important notice, in which all cotton buyers are interested, was published at Memphis on the 3d instant:

OFFICE SPECIAL AGENT TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MEMPHIS, September 2, 1853. 1)

Notice will be taken that all cotton raised in the States of Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and coming into the State of Tennessee without being duly permitted for abandonment or otherwise, will be seized and confiscated.

ment or otherwise, will be sensed and counscated.

This notice is given particularly for the advantage of the planters residing in the vicinity of Memphis, who are importuned to bring their cotton forward for sale, thereby running a great risk of losing it.

Signed, J. H. YATEMAN,
Assistant Special Agent Treasury Department.

New YORK, Sept 7.

A despatch from headquarters to the Herald, dated the 6th, says that prisoners deny that

dated the 6th, says that prisoners deny that Lee is receiving any large reinforcements, and say his army is being rapidly depleted by desertion.
This is also confirmed by citizens who have

come into our lines near the river and Culpep-

Passes for over 5,000 contrabands to go to Washington have been granted since our army came from Maryland. There is scarcely a slave now to be found east of the mountain and north of the Rappahannock who is not to old for service or too worthless to enjoy free

dom.

On Friday a portion of Buford's cavalry crossed the river at U.S. Ford and traversed the rebel country some distance but saw no rebel troops except a few pickets, who field whom our cavalry appeared in sight. It is not thought there that the enemy have any troops, save a few cavalry pickets, between the Rappahannock and Rapid Ann Rivers. rahannock and Rapid Ann Rivers.

The robel forces were gathered at St. Martinsville, New Iberia, Franklin, and Camp Brisland. The plan of the robel campaign is stated by deserters to be a contemplated march into Lafourche, once conquered by Weitzel, and again recently in the hands of

Gen. Banks.

SARNIA, C. W., Sept. 7.

The steamer City of Cleveland reports the loss of the steamer Sunbeam, last week, on Lake Superior, during a gale.

All the passengers and crew except one wheelman were lost.

Washington, Sept. 7.

Washington, Sept. 7.
Official information is received here from Gen. Burnside up to the 4th or 5th instant, stating that part of his cavalry forces had arrived at Knoxyille, while others were at Morristown and London on the line of the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad, which towns are northwest and southwest respectively. ly from Knoxville.

The receipts into the treasury from taxes on the 3d of September are the largest ever reported in one day from the same source.

\$707,462. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.
The transport New Jersey, from Charleston on the 3d, has arrived. Operations were progressing favorably. On the first there was a general engagement between the iron-elads and Forts Sumpter, Wagner, and Moultie. and Forts Sumpter, wagner, and mounte. Much damage was done to the forts. The Fleet Captain, Oscar C. Badger, successor to Capt. Rodgers, had his leg broken by a shell. It is feared that amputation will be necessary. The Ironsides was at anchor, but not engaged. The Ironsides was at anchor, but not engaged. When the New Jersey left, four Monitors had gone up ready for action, and were nearly abreast of Fort Sumpter, preparatory to making a new attack. The land batteries were firing night and day. The bombardment of the city had not been resumed, but new batteries would open at the proper time. The army was in fine spirits. Gen. Gilmore was working with the utmost energy, and all were confident of success.

confident of success.

New York, Sept. 7. The gunboat Juno, from Ferdinando in July, has arrived. She reports that a British ship arrived at the island on the 17th June, with a cargo of coal for the rebel pirates, but sailed the same day for Bahia. The Government, it is stated, would not allow the pirates to anchor, and the Brazillians were preparing a warm reception for them should they come. The Juno had been cruising in the South Atlantic but has seen no pirates. Atlantic, but has seen no pirates.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 7. Leavenworth, Sept. 7.

Mayor Anthony was arrested this afternoon
by a squad of seldiers, headed by one of Gen.
Ewing's detectives, put into a carriage, and
hurried off in the direction of Kansas City. The excitement here is intense.

The excitement here is intense.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.

Dates from Japan to the 24th of July are received. On the 15th of July the English ship Medinsa, bound from Legassaki to Kanagawa by the island passage, was attacked by some forts and vessels that pregiously fired on the American ship Pembroke. The Medinsa received twenty-four shots and was much injured. She had four men killed and six wounded. She in return destroyed one for

jured. She had four men killed and six wounded. She in return destroyed one fort and proceeded to Kanagawa.

On the 20th of July the American steamer Wyoming arrived at Kanagawa from a trip to punish the Daimios, whose vessels and forts fired on the Pembroke. The Wyoming reported that she had done her work well, having blown up the Japanese steamer Laacefield and silenced nearly all the neighboring forts leaving the wreck in a sinking condiforte, leaving the wreck in a sinking condi-

tion.

The Wyoming received twenty shots and had five killed and six wounded, when she deemed it prudent to proceed to Kanagawa. On the 24th Admiral Jurez, in the Semiramis returned to Kanagawa and reported having arrived with the Semiromizon, the previous Monday, in the Semiomoscoki straits. The Lanced received a fire from the batteries, which with the forter were then beauteries. which, with the forts, were then bombarded for about three hours. One hundred and fifty troops landed. The forts, batteries, and town were destroyed, the guns spiked, and powder

were destroyed, the guns spiked, and powder magazines blown up.

Little fight was shown by the Japanese af-ter being shelled out, principally from behind trees and jutting points of rocks. Two thou-sand were reported descending towards the ships, but would not attempt to pass the range of the guns. of the guns. Nothing was seen of the Laurek and Lance-field, but the topmast of a sunken ship was thought to be seen. The casualties were three

ADDITIONAL BY THE STEAMER SCOTIA. The Paris Constitutionnel publishes an article signed J. E. Ray, pointing out the injustice of the American pretensions regarding the establishment of a strong government in Mexico.

Mexico.
Vague rumors were afloat per the West India mail that the Alabama had engaged and sunk the Vanderbilt.
The London Times, in an editorial on the memorial of the Emancipation Society for the stoppage of the building of vessels for the Confederates, admits that she is wrong to supply them with vessels, and says it is England's interest as well as legal duty to maintain this

custom.

The London Daily News reiterates that all the vessels building for the Confederates should be seized.

The London Star contends that the vessels The London Star contends that the vessels should at least be detained until the appeal in the Alexandria case is finally settled.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News believes the American protest in regard to Mexico would be presented to the French Government in the course of the week.

The King of the Belgians recommends the Archduke Maximillian to insist on certain sensitive before accepting the crown of Max conditions before accepting the crown of Mex-

These conditions are equivalent to a refusal.

The Imperial family at Vienna have resolved that if the Archduke accepts the Mexican crown he must renounce all his political rights as a scion of the house of Austria.

MARRIED,

By Elder D. Dowden, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Grayson county, Ky., on the 13th of August, Elder J. W. BRUNER to Miss Magore E. Rogers, all of Grayson county, Ky.

By the same, on the 17th of August, at the same place, Lieut. P. S. BRUNER, of the Third Kentucky Cavalry, to Miss Mary P. ROGESS.

Sentember 2, by Rev. Geo. Bell. of the Church of Cavalry, to Miss hast F. Rooms.
September 2, by Rev. Geo. Bell, of the Church of Scotland, at the Clifton House, Ningara Falls, Mr. Joseph A. Guynnik, of Chicago, Illa., to Miss Magotie E. Harnis, late of Washington City.

On the 1st day of September, 1863, in Simpson county, Ky., I.r. Edwards to Miss Nannie, daughter of Henry J. Duncan, Esq. In this city, on Saturday, September 5, by the Rev. H. Adams, Mr. Edward Mantin, of Nashville, Tenn., to Miss Latra Dixon, of Virginia.

Cn Monday, the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, W. Wright, Esq., of Gallatin, Summer county, Tenn., by the Rev. R. F. Patton, Mr. Charles M. Parkers, of Coldwater, Michigan, to Miss Carolline Wright. On the 7th inst, at Syke, the residence of Theodors Schwartz, Esq., Jefferson county, Ky., by the Kev. Mr. Whittle, Theodors G. Meiers, son of Adolphus Meler, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo., to Haxtie E., daughter of the late Charles Basham, E.q., of Louisville, Ky.

In this city, at his residence, on the 5th inst., Mr. Wm. R. Tatlon, aged 66 years, 3 months, and 26 days.

In this city, on the 5th inst., at 12½ o'clock, Mrs. Eliza Glern, of congestive chills. She was a member of the East Baptist Church.

Died, on the 21st of July, 1863, at her home in Louisville, Ky., Mrs Mary E. Karsner, wife of Mr. B. F. Karsner, and daughter of Mr. Jno. W. Smyser, in the 26th year of her age.

In New Albany, Ind., on Saturday, Sept. 5th, Jessie Lobens, daughter of J. C. and the late Lucy P. Rogers, aged one year and seven months.

In Chicago. Ill., September 4th, 1865, Baylor Hill. In Chicago, Ill., September 4th, 1863, BAYLOR HILL SWATHMEY. Arts. MARI Fritch And, in the Socially-Loadin year of the rage.

In Bowling Green, Ky., on the 1st of September, 1823, of yellow jaundice, J. T. Dyr, formerly of Louisville, in the 38th year of his age.

On Monday morning, Sept. 7th, at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock, Thomas Gronoz, infant son of Hugh and Margaret Wanlass, aged one year, eight months, and sixteen days.

On the 2d inst., near Shepherdsville, Ky., at the residence of his son, C. H. Barrall, Christian C. Barrall, in the 33d year of his age.

tember, 1863.
At the residence of his mother, Mrs. Martha T
Wilson, Bullitt county, Kentucky, Friday morning
September 4th, 1863, John Far Wilson,
In Nicholasville, Ky., August 31, 1863, of acute dysentery, Samuel Robert, infant son of J. C. and Lizzi
D. Weich, aged 15 months and 3 days.

OBITUARY. Died, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. M. H. Wood, of Fairvice, Christian county, Ky., Sueday morning, August 22d, at 11 o'clock, of broughtist, Martha Jane Berer, wife of N. B. Smith.

Another earth-angel departed from the shares of time. Young, bea 'tiful, and accomplished, she endead to her a host of friends, while her presence was the light of the household of the complete of the waster of the country of the

Gone to the regions of the blest,
Where, ever free and bold,
Thy angel hands will ever rest
On strings of harps of gold.
'Tis said death purifies the heart
That falls before his shrine;
Thou wert so pure his latest dart
Could work no change in thine.
D. B.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL

WEST PENN SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA, BE THOROUGH PROFESSIONAL FRANKIN IN the remotes and practice of MINE, CIVIL, an UHANICAL ENGINEERING of Anaptical ar-serted (Geneilery-of Metallurg) and Archites

ca.

Eleventh Annual Session begins September 15. For italogues and further information address.

Dr. ALFRED I., KENNEDY, President of Faculty. s2 d6&w2

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO, CINNINNATI. SESSION OF 1863-'64.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN this Institution will open on Monday, the 2d day if November, and continue four months. Clinical actures will be delivered during the month of Octo-FACULTY: AWSON, M. D., Professor of the Institutes Practice of Michigan. BLACK MAN, M. D., Professor of Surgery Chirical Surgery W. W. DAWSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and

Physiology.

M. B. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and
the Discusses of Women and Children.
JAMES GEAHAM, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therap-utics.
NELSON SAILER, A. M., L. L. B., Professor of CHARLES KEAENS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anat-FEES:

They were, on account of internal revenue, 5297,549; on account of customs, U. S. notes, 558,770, and in coin \$351,108; making in all

Wanted-100 Agents! TO SELL OUR CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR PAR
LOR ALBUMS; over 1,000 varieties. Agents
are making from \$5 to \$10 per day. Sp climens sent
by mail on receipt of 25 cts to avy part of the U. S.
Address
W. K. LANPHEAR,
sl west Fourth st.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

310 ACRES AT \$10! TTHIS IS THE RICHEST UPLAND IN KEN-ITUCKY, and as fine timber, walnut, poplar, ash, cak, supartree, and beech being the principal growth. Fine timestone springs. Stonecoal under the whole tract. Lying in Daviess county, Ky, on Big Black-ford Creek, two miles from the Ohio River. This land can be had at \$10, one third in hand, and balance one and two years, ail in greenbacks. Grandview, Ind., Sept. 1, 1863-w3*

RUNAWAYS.

THE FOLLOWING NECROES have been committed to the Bullist county jail:
One negro woman calling herself MARGARET MOORE, is about 30 or 34 years old, black color, weighs about 125 pounds, and says she belongs to Sam Moore, of Huntsville, Alabama.
Also, one female runaway slave (the daughter of the said Margaret), mulatto color, twelves years old, and calls her name ANNA.
Also, a runaway slave child who calls her name NORAH, brown color, about eight years old (child of the said Margaret).

Also, a runaway slave girl who calls her name RIDLEY, brown color, about six years old (child of the said Margaret).
Also, a runaway slave girl who calls her name CAROLINE, black color, about two years old (child of the said Margaret), all belonging to the same person.
m3 w6m
B. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 188. No. 126.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 188. No. 126.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 287. RUNAWAYS.

United States of America vs. Phil. Parrish, &c. WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION EAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States,

ing, viz: hundred and sixty acres of land, devised to said she his father, Jas. Ware Parrish, on South and the prothat by his lather, Jas. Ware Parrish, on South horn, in the county of Woodford, Ky., and the pro-sof said farm and the crops thereon for the year-and 1863, and the rents due and to become du-son. I for said district.

ow, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I hereby admentish all persons having or claiming interest in said property, or having anything to why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited it he preceds thereof disposed of according to the yer of said information, that they be and appear one the said District Court, to be held in the city of

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Ss. No. 135, United States of America vs. Carey A. Hawkins, &c.

in a said committed said offences, owned the property following. Time and five hundred and seventy-seven dollors and fifty cents in the bank of Walker & Co., Richmond, Kentneky, under the control of the Circuit Court, being pisced to the credit of J. M. Shackelford, Clerk of said Court.

Also, four hundred and eighty-five acres of land in the county of Madison. State of Kentneky, lying about one and a ha f miles from the town of Richmond, on both sides of the Richmond and Lexington Turnpike Read.

That the asme are by reason of the premises forfeited the same has been sized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said Using States, and being so forfeited the same has been sized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby adminish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to any why the same shall expect of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear refure the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1853, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their respective allegations in that behalf.

make their respective allegations in that behalf.

H. C. M. DOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.

JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.

Dated September 1, 1863.

al dickwi UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Ss. No. 139.
United States of America vs. Willis Jones, &c.

United States of America vs. Willis Jones, &c.

Willes And No. 1870 RMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Ocurt of the United States, within and for the District Ocurt of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, in the lat day of September, A. D. 1883, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States of the Control of the United States, alleging that said Willis Jones, since the 17th of July, 1852, has done the acts and committed the offences denour ced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1852, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confuscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Willis Jones, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz.

Four hundred and two acres of land on Sinking Creek, in Wood ord county, Kentucky, on which the sum and the said acts and to become due on said land.

That the sum care by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited, the same have been seized and are new in custody of the Marshal for said district.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited, and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and applications in that behalf.

H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D. JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.

Dated Sept. 1, 1863.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 185.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
BISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
United States of America vs. Abraham Buford, &c.
WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN
Within and for the District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above
entitled cause, on the last day of September, A. D. 183,
by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States
for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein,
in behalf of the United States, alleging that Abraham
Buford, sirce the irth of July, 182, has done the acts
and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and
oth sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th
July, 182, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection,
to punish treason and rebellion, to selze and confiscate the property and rebellion, to selze and confiscate the property following, viz:
Four hundred and forty-two acres of land on Sinking Creek, in Woodford county, Kentucky, and the
rents due and to become due thereon.
That the same are by reason of the premises for feit-UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }ss. ing Creek, in woodford county, kentucky, and the rents due and to become due thereon.

That the same are by reason of the premises for feited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfated and the pressit information, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1883, then said theory the consideration of the next Court of the property of the said chair of the country of the said District of the said District, on the district of the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1883, then said there to interpose their claims and .o make their respective allegations in that behalf.

H. C. McDOW ELL, U. S. M. K. D. JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.

Stillegate T. WILL, PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR

WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR SUBGEOUS' CERTIFICATES and HOSPITAL LALMS.

Southwest corner Main and Second sts., up stairs.

I WISH TO PURCHASE QUARTERMASTERS'
VOUCHERS and all valid Claims against the Gov-ernment. Apply as above.

a7 d&wlm

H. W. HAWES, INDIGO-3,500 lbs prime Madras Indigo for sale by B. A. ROBINSON & CO., 515 Main st. a27 d6&w2

A LUM AND COPPERAS—
25 bbis Alum;
56 bbis Copperas; for sale by
a27 dc&w2
R. A. ROBINSON & CO. WINDOW-GLASS-500 boxes Window-Glass, as-acred sizes, for sale by a27 d6&w2 R. A. ROBINSON & CO. CONCENTRATED LYE-100 cases Concentrated
Lye for sale by
a27 de&w2

B. A. RORINSON & CO. R. A. ROBINSON & CO. MADDER-5,660 lbs Madder for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO. CUDBEAB-2,000 lbs Cudbear for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

10,000 LBS FRENCH AND AMERICAN White Zinc, for sale by WILSON & PETER, 415 Main street.

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, 188. NO. 129.
United States of America vs Bianton Duncan, &c.

W. HEMEAS, AN INFORMATION HAS REEN.
Wilhin and for the District Court of the United States
within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 17th
day of August, A. D. 1883, by Joshua Tevis. Esquire,
Atterney for the United States for the District of

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss. No. 152. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

United States of America vs. Simon B. Buckner, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFOEMATION HAS BEEN
WHEREAS, AN INFOEMATION HAS BEEN
While and the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentocky, in the above entitled cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D., 1863, by J. Tevis, Esquire.

Attorney for the United States, for the District of Kentocky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States alleging that said Simen B Backner and the States of the United States alleging that said Simen B Backner committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Simon B. Buckner, a' the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the following property in the city of Louisville, State of Kestacky, viz.: 3 heavy linen curtains, 2 bute damask do, 5 pairs biue and white curtains, cord and tassel, 3 pairs red do, 1 officer's coat, 1 do, 0, 1 linen do, 2 tlack slik dresses, 1 hancy 6, 4 box of pair and the service of the servi

the and white curtains, cord and asset, 3 peter reduce, 1 officer's coat, 1do, do, 1 linen do, 2 black slik dresses, 1 fancy do, 3 berce papers and letters, 1 tin box, 1 pair gold epaulettes. 1 buff military dress, 1 sliver castor, 2 large sliver pitchers, 8 silver nut crackers, 1 large silver server, 4 sliver table speens, 9 do ten, 1 pair sugartongs, 1 mustard spoon, 1 ice spoon, 2 sugar do, 10 vory nut pickers, 1 pair candle-sticks, 1 do, 1 pair sunflers and tray, 2 goblets, 1 large silver fish knile, 1 soup ladle, 1 cream pitcher, 2 large cake baskets, 2 pieces sliver, 1 coffee pot, 1 tea do, 1 sugar bow, 1 Champagne cork-cutter, 1 set of knives, 5 dozon silver forks, 4 China vasses. And that said articles became thereby forested to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as torsieted as actoresaid. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said of said court to me directed and delivered I do be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said the both day of October, A. D. 1863, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

B. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D. J. Tevis, U. S. Attorney.
Bated September 6, 1873.

Dated September 6, 1873.

S7 di0&w4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY:
United States of America vs. Elisha Worthington, &c.
WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION ITAS BEEN

While an ine District Ownt of the United States,
within and for the District Ownt of the United States,
within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above
envilled cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D.
1883, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United
States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes
herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that
said Elisha Worthington, since the I'lh of July, 1862,
has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress,
approved I'lh July, 1852 entitled "An act to suppress
insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize
and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other
time he did said acts and committed said offences,
owned the property fell-wing, viz.

Twenty-four hundred and thirty-one dollars and
Interty-sight cents (82,451 88) in the hands of Speed
& Henning.
Also, the estate, money, stocks, credits, and effects ngton.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeit to said United States, and being so forfeited the has been seized and is now in the custody of thurshal for said District.

me has been seized and is now in the custody of the urshal for said District. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under e seal of the Court to me directed and delivered. I hereby admonish all persons having or claiming y leterest in said property, or having anything to y why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited of the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the ayer of said information, that they be and appear fore the said blatter tournat the property of the condition of the process of the process of the inext October term, the 5th day of October, A. D., as, then and there to interpose their claims and to ake their respective allegations in that behalf.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss. No. 147. United States of America vs John R. Threckmor-United States of America vs John R. Threckmortun, &c.
Wilereas, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN
filed in the District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above
entitled cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1833,
by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States
for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein,
in behalf of the United States, alleging that John R.
Throckmortron, since the 17th July, 1862, has done the
acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th
and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th
July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection,
to punish treason and robellion, to seize and confiscate
the property of rebels, and or other purposes," and
that gald John R. Throckmorton, at the time he did
said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following:

the property of rebels, and for other purposes, and that said John R. Throckmorton, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following:

The interest of John R. Throckmorton in 23 acres of land, more or less, in Jefferson county, Ky., being for land, more or less, in Jefferson county, Ky., being the control of land, more or less, in Jefferson county, Ky., being the control of land, more or less, in Jefferson county, Ky., being the control of land, and caroline datases; 25 bonds of the City of Louisvile of \$1,000 each; also any estate, effects, credits, or stocks or rights in the hands of Aris Throckmorton belonging to said John R. Throckmorton, or in which he has an interest.

That the same are by reasons of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District mannes of the monitism under the scal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemsed as forfeited and the proceeds there of disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 103, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their resp. H. C. McDOWELL, U.S. M. K. D. Jossua Tates Of AMERICA. 188. No. 150.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Ss. No. 150.
United States of America vs. William Thomas Vincent, &c.
WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION ILAS BEEN Within and for the District Own-tof the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, or the above entitled cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1862, by J. Tevis, Eequire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that said William Thomas Vincent, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes." and that said Wilfiam Thomas Vincent, at the time he distested acts and committed said offences, owned the following the purposes." at tract of land, more or less, in Oldham county, Kry, about two and a half miles east of Floydsburg, adjoining the lands of Fountain Boniuwan and James Vincent.

The estate, property, effects, money, and credits in the hands of Pelly Goff, belonging to said Vincent.

The sum of \$65, due 25th December, 1883, for negro hire, in the hands of H. C. Mo.8.

Also the sum of \$95 (ninety-five dollars), due 25th December, 1883, in hands of Geo. Neal.

One regro man named Henry.

One negro girl named Julia Ann.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be concerned as force, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice te all persons ciaming seid articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next Cetober term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1863, then and there to interpose that the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next Cetober term, the 5th day of October

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

United States of America vs. Hart Gibson.

WHEBEAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN

filed in the District Court of the U. States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, on the 3ist day of August, A. D. 1833, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that said Hart Gibson, since the 17th of July, 1852, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and that said Hart Gibson, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz:

Seven hundred and forty acres of land, on Glenn's Creek, in Woodford county, Kentucky, devised to said Hart Gibson by Nathaniel Hart, deceased, and the rests due and to become due thereon.

That the same is by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been said the same has been said that the same is being so forfeited the same has been said strict.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be hald in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1863, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their rest. C. M. COUWELL, U. S. M. K. D. JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.

Daton Tevis, U. S. Attorney.

St didn'th.

PAINTS GROUND IN OIL, in small cans and of SPICES-A complete assortment for sale by
WILSON & PETER,
416 Main street.

a29 d&w6 300 LES TURKEY OPIUM for sale by WILSON & PETER, 416 Main street,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,) ss. No. 17. United States of America vs. Thos. J. Clay, &c.
WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN
filed in the District Court of the United States,

street; lot, southwest corner Walnut and Floyd streets, so feet on Walnut and 192 feet on Floyd; lot, northwest corner Madison and Floyd streets, 89 feet on Madison and 132 feet on Floyd; lot, 39 feet fore thy loj feet deep, south side Wal-Also, the undivided half of the following lots: 1 lot. 23 feet by 210 feet, north side Main, betwee 5th and 6th streets;

iot, 20 feet by 105 test, south side Jefferson, between 3d and 4th streets;
60 proceeds of 10t, 60 feet by 105 feet, south side
an, between 15th and 16th streets;
10 of a share of the capital stock of the Louisville
Nashville Ballroad Corpany, issued to Wm. Prat, guardian of Thomas J. Clay;
a undivided half of 15 9-10 shares of said stock,
od to Wm. Pratiner, guardian of Thomas J. Clay;
to undivided half of two certificates of said Said16 Company, one for \$10 13 and the other for \$243.77,
od to the Trather, guardian of Thomas J. Clay;
ind a like certificate for \$79 15, issued to Wm. Prat, guardian of Thomas J. Clay.

180, the reats and profits of all said estate,
hat the same are by reason of the premises ford to said United States, and bein 450 forfitted, the
have been sejized and are now in custody of the

in pursuance of the monition under

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1 ss. No. 151.

nts thereon, viz: lot 94 feet by 294, northwest, between East and Floyd streets, Louisville, Ky. lot 25 feet by 97, north side of Roselane, between dancock and Clay streets. ot 50 feet by 97, south side of Roselane, between nock and diay streets.
100 feet, creek south side Garden street.
21 feet by 102, south side of Market, between kson and Hanock streets.
3 feet by 109, east side of Shelby, letween Marliand Walnut streets.
100 feet by 109, southwest corner of Walnut and necek streets. ancock streets.
75 feet by 165, south side of Walnut, between nd Floyd streets.

1 10 feet by 204, south side Water, between Brook and Floyd streets.

2 87/2 fe t, creek to river, between Brook and

ord streets.

SALE UF LANDS, HUUSES, & LUIS, 151% feet, creek to river, between Brook and sord streets, creek to river, between Floyd and A SEXECUTOR OF D. A. RUSSELL, DECKASED, A I desire to sell privately on streets. % feet, creek to river, between Floyd and stion streets.

87½ feet, creek to river, between Floyd and eston streets.

87½ feet, creek to river, between Preston and lot style feet, steek to Jackson streets. lot 87% feet, south side of Fulton, between Jackson and Hancock streets. lot 87% feet, creek to river, between Jackson and Hancock streets, lot 40 feet by 117, west side of Campbell, creek to river.

lot 117½ feet, river, south side of Fulton, bet. Preston and Jackson streets.

-3 of lot 18, fronting on Portland Avenue.

zeres corner Maoison and Garden.

lot, 33½ feet by 334, south Market, between Brook and Floyd streets.

lot, 87½ feet, creek to river, between Preston and Jackson streets.

of streets. s. river north side Fulton, between Presand Jackson streets. 87½ ft., creek south side Fulton, between Pres-and Jackson streets. 7 tet, creek to Brady street. 10 by 20 feet, south side Water, between Floyd and Preston streets.

lot, 105 by 200 feet, southeast corner of Floyd and Water. o feet, creek, south side Fulton, between 1st 20 by 165 ft., north side Madison, between Pres-and Jackson strests.

ton and Jackson streets,
14 acres, Preston Woods,
25 acres, Garden Lands,
25 acres, Garden Lands,
25 acres, Jefforson county,
1 triangular intersection, between Garden and Green
streets, about 215.
1 triangular intersection, between Broadway and the
Newburg road, about 11 acres,
160 ft, south side Garden, between Garden and Bearcrass creek. grass creek.

306 acree of land near Man's Lick, Jefferson county,
Kentucky.

Also, any money, stecks, or credits in the hands of
George W. Womack belonging to said Preston.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to
the use of the United States of America, and praying
process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforessid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under
the scal of said court, to me directed and delivered, I
do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming
said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that
they be and appear before the said District Court, to be
held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District,
on the first day of its next October torm, the 5th day
of October, A. D. 1855, then and there to interpose
their claims, and to make their slegations in that be
had have the control of the cont es of land near Man's Lick, Jefferson

United States of America vs. John Jones, &c.
WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filled in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1863, by J. Tevis, Fsquire, Attorney for the United States, alleging that several committee the Officer of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that exts and committee the officeres denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish trea on and rebellion, to seize and confinente the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that seld John Jones, at the time he cids at acts and committed estal offences, owned the property following, viz:
Forty-three acres, one rough, and twenty-four po'es, being Mo. 3 in subdivision of one hundred and eighysubdivided into six lots or parcels by the Machal of the Chancery Court.

Also, one hundred and thirty-two acres of land

subdivided into six lots or parcels by the Marshal of the Chancery Court.

Also, one hundred and thirty-two acres of land knewn as lot No. 10, adjoining Gezley & Jockeys' farm, and the rents due and to become due on both tracts.

And that said ar icles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforessid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monit'on under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District court, to on the first day of its next October A. The State of Cheber, A. C. McDowelle, in the Cheber of the said said of the cheber of the said the city of Louisville, in and to said behalf.

H. C. McDowelle, U. S. M. K. D.

J. Tevis, U. S. Attorney.

87 diolówid.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Dated September 7, 1863.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*, 38.

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: 38.

United States of America vs Sandford Lyne, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filled in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1863, by J. Tevis, Eag., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States, Talleging that said Sandford Lyne, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and act the time for the suppress of the suppress of the suppress of the condition o poses," and that said Sendford Lyne, at the time hecid said acts and committed said offences, owned the
property following, viz:

All the right, title, and interest of said Sandford
Lyne in the real estate of Sandford and Wm. Lyne.

A tract of land of (259) five hundred and twenty-six
acres, on which Wm. Lyne lives.

The estate, stocks, rights, and credits in the hands
of Wm. Lyne belonging to said Sandford Lyne.

That the same are oy reason of the premise forfitted to save them seried and are now in custody of
the Man shal for said district.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under
the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I
do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming
any interest in said property, or having anything to
say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited,
and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the
prayer of said informant, that they be and appear
before the said District Court, to be heid in the city
of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day
is a constant of the court of the cour UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss. No. 146,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, bs. No. 146.

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY:
United States of America vs. H. Clay Meriwether, &c.

WENERAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN

Within and for the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 183, by J. Tevis, E-quire, Attorney for the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 183, by J. Tevis, E-quire, Attorney for the United States, within and for the United States, and the said H. Clay Meriwether, since the 17th of July, 1832, has dene the acts and committed the offences dereance of the suppress insurrection, to punish treason and tebellion, to scize and confiscate the property of robels, and for other purposes," and that said H. Clay Meriwether, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz:

One undivided fifth of one hundred and eighty-five acres of land in Jefferson county, Kentucky, on which David H. Meriwether resided, and the rents due and to become due therein. make their respective allegations in that behalf.
H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated September 7, 1863.

87 d10&w4

BATCHELOR'S HATE DYF,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dre produces a color not to be distinguished from nature-warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair ife. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns spiendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. LOR on the four sides of each box. FACTORY No. S1 Barclay Street, New York.

UNDER GOOD CULTIVATION, IN River, will be sold or exchanged for property near this city. Inquire at this office.

A. Q. BAKER, S. B. C. A LIST OF EUNAWAY NEGROES

E N. which the owners can get by coming

forward, proving proporty, and paying

forward, proving proporty, and paying

forward, proving proporty, and paying

forward, proving proporty, and upwing

HENRY, a man, who says he belongs to Betry Dun

can, of Franklin county, Tone. Said boy is a bright

mulatto boy, 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 22 years of

age.

Farm for Sale.

For Sale or Exchange,

A FARM OF 120 ACRES OF LAND,

miles from Lagrange, and half a mile
trom the Louisville and Frank ort Railtrod, It has good improvements on it, consisting of a
brick dweiling-house, servants' house, stables, and
other buildings. It has a fine garden, a good bearing
orchard, and a splendid collection of young fruit trees
planted out. Apply to Mrs. Donigan, on the farm, or to T. C. Coleman, in Louisville. jy24 d63w6

SALE OF LANDS, HOUSES, & LOTS. 631 Acres of Land, In Hopkins county, Ky., on Green River, immediatally below the mouth of Pitman's Creek. Said lands are rich and fertile; also Three Houses and Lots

Terms liberal. M. J. DURHAM, Executor.
Danville, June 16—wif A MAN OF A THOUSAND!

GROVER & BAKER'S

EVERYWHERE TRIUMPHANT.

New York, New Jersey, New Jersey,
Obio,
In iana,
Illinots,
Michigan,
Lows,
Including every state Fair where cabibited in 1862.
The Work Made upon the Grover & Baker
Machine has taken the First Presalum in overy Fair in the United States where it has been exhibited to this date.

Machines furnished of the same patterns and at the same price, making either the Grover & Baker
Stitch or the Shuttle Stitch, as customers project.

GROVEER & BAKER, S. M. CO.,
195 Broadway, New York,
apri4 wtf 5 Masonic Temple, Louisville,

JAS. S. PHELPS.
Late of Hopkinsville.
Late Cash. Br., Bk. Hopkinsville,
Late Cash. Br., Bk. Hopkinsville,
Kinsville,
JAS. B. Turrer,
Christian County. PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO., -LOUISVILLE

Tobacco Warehouse,

Corner Main and Tenth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. SHIP TO "LOUISVILLE" WAREHOUSE which has ample storage and facilities for prompsales.

mar24 dlm&wtf HENRY'S

REPEATING RIFLE THESE MOST POWERFUL AND REPROTIVE BY THE CASE ONLY,

A.B. SEMPLE & SONS Louisville, They may be procured at retail of the following par-JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SON, Fifth street, near Main street, Louisville, Pifth strees, hear
DIOKSON & GILMORE,
Third street, near Main street, Louisville,
OHAS, H. BRADFORD,
New Albany, Indiana.

WELLS, KELLOGG, & CO.,

Evansville, Indiana.

Duplicate Springs and other parts of the Rife can be obtained from, and all needed repairs made by DIGKSON & GILMORE.

Third, near Main street, Louisville, Ky. mar7 dawtf 0. F. WINCHESTER. Prost N. H. Arms Co. DR. LA CROIX'S Private Medical Treatise on the Physic-logical View of Marriage.



tion, and who are conscious health, happiness, and privatellad Wit

250 Pages and 130 Fine Plain and Colored Lithographs
SEPRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
SEE Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.
ON THE INFIRMITIES OF